THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI.—NO. 86. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Monitors Fitting Out for the Protection of Our Interests—A Demand To Be Made for the Release of American Prisoners.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphed the following yesterday:—

Cuban matters are becoming more important and interesting each day, the interest being enhanced by the action of our own Government, and the presence here of intelligent representatives from the insurrectionary forces, who are daily gaining influential friends by the representations which they are enabled to give. There can no longer be any doubt of the attitude of our Government in reference to the American prisoners held by the Spanish authorities, nor of the decision to maintain a faithful neutrality as between the contending parties on the island. There is no doubt, however, that our Government will unhesitatingly demand the immediate and unconditional release of all the American prisoners, and that all efforts at interference on the part of citizens of the United States will be peremptorily dealt with. This is rendered more apparent each day by the action of the President, and heads of departments. The Navy Department is especially active in its preparations to prevent interference by our citizens. Rear-Admiral Poor, the commandant of the Navy Yard at Washington, received instructions to-day to fit out an iron-clad monitor with all possible despatch, and it is more than probable that she is destined to swell the largely-increased naval force in the West Indies. Telegraphic orders have also been sent to Commander John H. Upshur to proceed with the apprentice-ship Saratoga (now at New London, Conn.), without unnecessary delay, to Havana, and report for duty to Rear-Admiral Hoff. It is also known, semi-officially, that instructions will soon be issued for the preparation for sea-service of the iron-clad monitors Dictator and Canonicus—two of the best vessels of their class in the possession of the Government, and now laid up at League Island.

Efforts are being made by parties belonging to either one side or the other of the Cuban difficulty, to open negotiations with the Navy Department for the purchase of a certain few of our monitors, and have asked the lowest price which the Government will receive for them. Secretary Borie and Admiral Porter, however, are wary of these overtures, and have thus far declined to entertain them. Admiral Hoff communicates to the Government the fact that the Spanish authorities have upon several occasions arrested American citizens in Cuba upon the mere suspicion of their complicity with the rebels. Frequently they are held for a long time without trial, and when their cases come up they are discharged for want of evidence. This practice has become so common with the Spanish authorities that Admiral Hoff deems it his duty to call the attention of the Government to the fact, in the hope that some action may be taken to prevent such arrests in future.

THE BRODHEAD MURDER.

How They Escaped from the Stroudsburg Jail —The Pursuit and Capture of Orme.

A correspondent of the Scranton *Republican* furnishes the following additional particulars of the escape from the Stroudsburg Jail of Brooks and Orme, the announcement of which was chronicled in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH:—

The episodes in the Brodhead murder case are many, exciting, and varied. The last chapter was heralded in by the ringing of alarm bells in Stroudsburg, at about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning last. The citizens thus awakened listened to hear the cry of fire, but heard instead "the prisoners have fled." Very soon there was a large rally at the jail of a very excited multitude, armed and unarmed, on horseback and on foot, eager for the chase.

It seems one of the prisoners feigned sickness, and at length tumbled down on the floor of the cell as if in a fit or spasm. The other one called to the old jailor, who was watching in the hall, and asked him if he would come in and help him lift his companion on the bed. The old man unsuspectingly unlocked the door of the cell, leaving the keys sticking in the lock. The prisoners at once sprang to their feet, commanding the jailor to keep still at the peril of his life. Their hopples and handcuffs they had previously removed without keys by hammering them open, and they now sprang out, closing the cell door on the old jailor, and were soon at liberty outside the jail. They had failed to lock the jailor in, so in a few minutes after their escape the bells rang out the alarm, and at an early hour the chase began. Couriers on horseback were sent out in every direction, whilst those on foot took to the fields and woods. A bloodhound brought from Jersey for the purpose seemed to indicate that the fellows had made for the Pocono Mountains.

An examination of the empty cell led to the discovery of an opening in the wall almost sufficiently large to have admitted their exit from thence. It was made by sawing out a piece from an oak plank about 12 or 14 inches wide by two inches thick, and then digging almost through the main wall of the building. The sawing seems to have been done in the usual prisoner style, with a case-knife filed for the purpose. It must have taken many hours of labor. The stones taken from the wall were hid in their bed. Why they chose to operate on the old jailor instead of this opening we know not.

Throughout Saturday the excitement was very great in Stroudsburg and vicinity, and business came to a halt equal to the day of the murder. The Sheriff had offered a thousand dollars reward, private individuals had added other hundreds to the offer, and the pursuit was vigorous and earnest. Up to Sunday morning nothing had been heard from the criminals. Many of the pursuers had returned, declaring the chase in vain. At length, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, it was rumored that they had been captured. Soon after a crowd approached Stroudsburg, when it was found that the prisoner, Orme, was in custody, while Brooks was still at large.

Not being accustomed to exercise, they had found it difficult to flee from their pursuers, and were found in a barn of one Mr. Long, on Sunday morning, only a few miles from Stroudsburg. A boy had gone into the barn, and on getting hay for his horse had come upon them. They asked him if he would betray them. He said no. Going to the house he told his father, who came to the barn and promised the same thing. He took them to the house, gave them something to eat, and while they were eating Long set out for Stroudsburg, where he inquired if he would get the reward if he informed the authorities where the prisoners were. Being answered in the affirmative, he told the story, when a party hurried back to the scene. Arriving at Long's it was found that not only were the fugitives gone, but Long's horses also. The party followed hastily on and soon came in sight of the fleeing convicts. These, seeing their pursuers, and not being accustomed to horseback-riding, left the horses and the road and took to the woods in opposite directions. Orme was soon overtaken, when he turned around, threw open his arms, and begged to be shot on the spot. But he was returned to the jail. It is reported that he said if he had known the boy would have revealed their whereabouts he would not have left the barn alive. It is also said that as he (Orme) was weakly and could not travel, he urged Brooks to leave him at the barn and he make his escape, but that Brooks refused to do so.

The Governor has not yet fixed the second appointment for the execution.

—The Pope interfered with a society in Rome which proposed to reduce the price of bread.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1869.

The business habits and talents that distinguished the late Sir Edward Cunard, for more than thirty years a resident in this city, are known all over the world, but his social qualities and the social esteem in which he was held are not so well known. He had used his thirty years residence in the midst of us with equal aptitude in a social as in a business sphere, and had made himself very many friends. Though an out-and-out John Bull in many essential John Bullisms, he was yet a reverencer of much that was American, for the simple reason that it was so. He never carried around with him any of those aristocratic "airs" which are as repulsive to refined republicans as the assumptions of the *parvenu* are to the best people of any society. His death, pronounced by some to be apoplexy, by others to be heart disease, resulted from a simple cold that was neglected. Moderate care might have prolonged his existence for many years, for he was but fifty-three at the time of his death. He had been for many years a communicant at Grace Church, where the obsequies are to be commemorated to-morrow. His wife has been particularly liked and distinguished among the ladies of New York society for her gentle and unobtrusive bearing. Sir Edward may be almost said to have divided his allegiance between the Queen of England and the President of the United States, and was as good a subject of both as the discrepancies implied in such a condition would admit of. Since his death the flags of the British Consulate have been at half-mast.

A funny, but almost fatal, atttempt at suicide has been made by another escaped convict from Blackwell's Island. The escaped one's name is Fay, although I believe he has no connection with the Davenport Brothers. Whilst walking along Twenty-sixth street, he says he felt himself "impressed" (as the mediums say) to take his life precisely as the clock struck the hour of noon. The thickness of Mr. Fay's frontal bone I am not acquainted with; but this has nothing to do with the fact that the bullet was arrested thereby and flattened as flat as a penny, more or less. It almost rolled out upon the pavement, leaving the victim unhurt; and he forthwith announced his ability to walk, and be conducted to the nearest apothecary shop. Since then he is pronounced a very promising lunatic, and bids fair to bid good-bye to Blackwell's altogether.

Mr. Collector Grinnell, since his return from Washington, has been so badgered and beset by office-seekers, that as a desperate remedy he has reduced the number of days on which they can be admitted to his presence to three, and the number of hours upon each of those days to one. No changes have as yet been made, and the thousands who have crowded around the Custom House doors since April Fool's Day are in a state of blissful philanthropic ferment and expectancy. As things were, only one applicant at a time was admitted; and as the same rule obtains under the new regulation, you may imagine the applicants' state of mind and body.

Between two and three months ago two wretched-looking indices of human nature, Edward Reilley and John Robinson by name, were arrested in an obscure station-house, as accomplices in the celebrated Rogers murder. They were confined in the House of Detention, which, although it answers as well for its purpose as could reasonably be expected, is neither a palace nor a paradise. There they have been in service, there they are likely to remain until Judge Bernard undergoes the just ignominy of becoming recalcitrant to an opinion formerly expressed, and confesses that he was mistaken in declaring that the "real" murderer was in the possession of the authorities. Between two and three months is a very long time for innocent men to be incarcerated, shut up from home and friends, and everything that makes life enjoyable. All that has been proved against Robinson and Reilley is that they are vagrants. Logan number one has been dismissed. Logan number two has simmered down so quietly that nothing has been heard of him. The negro boy, whose testimony was so conflicting that it amounted to nothing, was discharged about a week ago with a munificent gift of a few dollars. Robinson and Reilley are the last lingerers on the edge of the Rogers mystery, the tag-end of ex-Detective Delaney's remarkable story, and no more is known in relation to the murderer than on the morning when the deed was done.

It is something of a sight to stand on Burling Slip, near the Fulton ferry-house, and watch the scene succeeding the arrival of a fruit-laden ship from some foreign port. Time out of mind this has been the locality where the ships are unladen, and the "good" part of the cargo sorted from the bad. Oranges and lemons from Baracoa, figs from San Blas; bananas from Havana; melons from Casstellamare and Messina; cocoanuts from Nicaragua and Brazil, how they do come in! Bananas, by-the-by, have never been made thoroughly at home upon our dessert tables. Oranges and apples are generally considered the fitting accompaniments of almonds, raisins, and nuts, and the banana is, for the most part, despised, or at least unnoticed. Fruiterers give evidence, however, that this fruit is becoming more appreciated this year than ever before, and that its mellow meltingness is quite casting into the shade the sweet acidity of the orange and the cold-grained too "pronounced" apple.

At a meeting of the Workingwomen's Association, held in one of the rooms of the Cooper Institute, it transpired that a building is in process of erection intended exclusively for women's offices and rooms for holding private, or, if need be, public meetings. A long discussion took place in regard to the appointment of postmistresses. Miss Anthony thought it very well there should be such an institution, but did not think that they ought to be paid only ten dollars a year. This was *apropos* of Miss Van Lew having been appointed postmistress of Richmond. A Mrs. Bickerdyke, however, a backwoodswoman from Kansas, instanced two or three postmistresses who received several thousands of dollars per year. Mrs. Lozier, who is a strong-minded doctress, and has a good run of custom, thought you ought not to look the gift-horse in his mouth; and that General Grant having appointed Miss Van Lew, strong-minded women were called upon to feel thankful to him. A Mrs. Dr. Salford rose and delivered a eulogium upon Mrs. Bickerdyke, the backwoodswoman, whom she pronounced a strong-minded female angel, and Mrs. Cecilia Burleigh, who does "the good, the beautiful, and the true" of the association, read an essay on "Womanhood." Not to throw ridicule on an earnest organization, however, it is only fair to add that the Workingwomen's Association is better than any number of rose-water Sorosises, and that Susan the Sensible would be loved by newspaper men—if she were not dreaded!

ALI BABA.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	163	West. Union Tel.	41¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	34¼	Cleve. and Toledo R.	97½
Ph. and Rea. R.	93½	Toledo & Wabash.	68
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	97	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	77
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	85
Chi. and N. W. com.	84¾	Adams Express	59¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	96⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co.	31
Chi. and R. I. R.	131½	United States	57¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	131¼	Tennessee 6s, new	65
Pacific Mail Steam.	92½	Gold	132¼

Market irregular.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Stocks strong. Gold, 132½; Exchange, 108¾. 5-20's 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 115; do. 1865, 116⅛; new, 113¾; 1867, 113¾; 10-40's, 105¼. Virginia sixes, 59; Missouri sixes, 87; Canton Company, 59½; Cumberland preferred, 32¼; New York Central, 163¾; Reading, 93½; Hudson River, 147; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 97; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91½; Cleveland and Toledo, 91; Chicago and Rock Island, 130½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 131¾.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Some New Developments in the Twitchell Case—His Wife Never Interceded in His Behalf, by Word or Letter.

Twitchell's Appeal to Governor Geary.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Twitchell and Eaton Tragedy—Some New Developments—Mrs. Twitchell Made No Intercession in Behalf of Her Husband.

HARRISBURG, April 9.—Several facts of interest have transpired in reference to the Eaton and Twitchell tragedy. It is found on inquiry that Mrs. Twitchell had never said or written a word to Governor Geary in behalf of her husband. On one occasion a closely-veiled woman called at the Executive department and obtained an interview, in company with a female friend. The friend spoke a few sentences in favor of Twitchell, but the veiled woman, who was afterwards represented to have been Mrs. Twitchell, remained both veiled and silent during the short interview.

The only appeal made by Twitchell to the Governor was the following:—

"MOYAMENSING PRISON, 29th March, 1869.—To his Excellency J. W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania:—Sir—as in a very short time I have to appear before the bar of God, and knowing that for the protection of society the majesty of the law must be sustained; yet it does seem very hard that I must suffer for a crime which I know nothing about. I would ask that, if you might not deem it inconsistent with your official duty, you will give me a little time before executing this dread sentence, for I feel that Providence will yet shed some new light on this awful deed by which I may be enabled to prove to the world my entire innocence of it. Hoping that you may not deem this request intrusive, I am, sir, very respectfully,

"GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, JR."

The letters sent to the Governor in behalf of Twitchell were from the utmost variety of sources. Some were sentimental, some legal, and quite a number gave the history of cases in which innocent men had been hung on circumstantial evidence.

FROM MINNESOTA.

The Details of a Frightful Tragedy—A Mother and Four Children Brained With an Axe—The Father and Murderer Insane.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, April 9.—A despatch to the *Times* from St. Paul gives the details of the horrible murder which occurred on Wednesday morning in Oakdale township, ten miles from that city. A farmer named James B. Grey, well known in that section, in a fit of insanity killed his wife and four children, the latter consisting of two boys, aged eighteen and eight, and two girls aged five and three years. The murderer was about forty years old, a large and powerfully-built man, and has many relatives in the neighborhood. He has lately been suffering from deafness, and grew insane over it.

The deed was committed about daylight. The neighbors heard Mrs. Grey scream, and going to the house found the wife and four children cut to pieces with an axe, and the murderer endeavoring to hang himself. He was arrested and lodged in the St. Paul Jail, where it required three or four men to hold him. In answer to inquiries he would only reply, "I killed them all with an axe. Oh, hang me!" The wife was murdered first, being cut in the head and stabbed several times. The children were then murdered and placed in a row on the floor, their throats so badly cut as to nearly sever the heads from the body.

The murderer had evidently chopped their heads with an axe, mutilating them so as to render recognition almost impossible. The prisoner, at intervals of the paroxysms of maniacal fury, made a statement detailing the particulars of the murder. He says his motive was that he feared he was coming to poverty and the family would be left destitute, and so thought it would be better to send them to heaven at once. The prisoner tried to beat his brains out several times by jumping against the sides of his cell.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Gold Hill Conflagration.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8—Gold Hill—9 P. M.—Twenty-eight bodies have been recovered, and the fire is still burning on the 800 feet level in the Yellow Jacket mine. The debris of the cave-in this morning has been removed, and water was being thrown on the flames at 4 P. M. It is expected that the fire would be subdued before morning. It is now stated that at least forty men perished by the awful calamity. The bodies recovered presented a terrible appearance, indicating desperate attempts to escape the intense suffering before the breath left them.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

William H. Barnes Again Renominated for the Collectorship.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senators Cameron and Scott have succeeded in having William H. Barnes' name sent to the President, from the Treasury Department, for renomination as Collector of the First district of Pennsylvania.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 9—A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money and 93⅜ for account; U. S. Five-twenties, 83¾. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 24¼; Illinois Central, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 30½.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—A. M.—Cotton dull at 12½d. for middling uplands, and 12¼d. for middling Orleans. The sales of the day are estimated at 7000 bales. The sales of the week were 47,000 bales, of which 8000 were for export and 3000 for speculation. Stock, 519,000 bales, of which 145,000 are American. Breadstuffs are unchanged.

LONDON, April 9—A. M.—Tallow, 46s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 9—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties and stocks dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—P. M.—Stock of Cotton afloat, 425,000 bales, of which 152,000 are American. Pork, 104s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9d. Cheese, 77s.

HAVRE, April 9.—Cotton opens unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull. Corn firm. Flour quiet and steady. California Wheat, 9s 8d; No. 2 red Western, 8s. 8d.@8s. 9d. Peas, 39s. 6d.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, April 9, 1869.

There is considerable activity in financial quarters to-day, the demand for loans being quite in excess of supply, and rates of yesterday firm. The banks are not disposed to relax their conservative course, though they are evidently gaining strength by remittances of currency from the interior. As it cannot be considered profitable to keep their funds idle in the vaults, we must presume that they find employment for them in some way or other. The applications made to them by regular customers are often rejected on the plea of *non est*, whilst a decided preference is manifested for those of the brokers, to whom currency is advanced apparently on liberal terms. We limit ourselves to the bare fact, without attempting to account for the choice. It is by no means so noticeable here as in New York, but the simple truth is that the bulk of the bank loans is taken by the brokers when the commercial and business wants are forced upon the outside market, where heavy shaves are invariably inflicted.

The rates for call loans continue at about 7 per cent. on Government collaterals, and at 8@9 per cent. on other securities. Mercantile bills continue at a wide range, between 9@12 per cent., according to credit.

The stock market was active this morning, and prices of almost everything on the list were higher. Nothing was done in State loans. City 6s were unchanged, selling at 101¼ for the new issues. Government bonds were dull at about former rates.

Reading Railroad was in active demand, and sold as high as 47, an advance of ¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was steady at 29⅝@29¾; Catawissa Railroad sold at 35 b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad at 59½; and North Pennsylvania Railroad at 34⅝ b. c.

Canal stocks were neglected. 17¾ was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 30¾ for Lehigh Navigation; and 13 for Susquehanna.

Canal stocks attracted but little attention.

Bank shares were quiet but steady at former rates.

In Passenger Railway shares there were sales of Second and Third at 43½, and Hestonville at 12½, an advance of ¼. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and 60¼ for West Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New.	101¾	100 sh Read R.	45⅛
6 sh Cam & Am R.	124½	200 do.	45⅜
17 sh Penna R.	59½	200 do.	45⅜
20 do.	59½	100 do.	45⅜
21 do.	59½	200 do.	45⅜
200 do.	59	200 do.	45⅜
200 sh Cata Pf.	35	100 do.	45⅜
100 do.	35	100 do.	45⅜
100 sh Phil & E.	29⅜	400 do.	45⅜
100 do.	29¾	100 do.	45⅜
100 sh Penna R.	35⅜	100 do.	45⅞
6 sh Leh Stk.	30½	100 do.	45⅞
40 sh Locust Mt.	45	100 do.	46⅛
5 sh 2d & 3d Sts.	43½	100 do 10d.	46⅝
100 sh Hestonville.	12½	100 do.	46¾
100 do.	12½	100 do.	46¾
42 sh Leh V. R.	55	100 do.	47
100 sh Reading.	46¼	100 do.	46⅞

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	132¼	12·05 P. M.	132⅛
10·50 "	132¼	12·15 "	132⅜
11·00 "	132⅜	12·25 "	132⅛

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅜@116; 5-20s of 1862, 119⅛@119⅞; do. 1864, 114⅜@115; do. 1865, 116⅛@116¾; do. July, 1865, 113⅝@113⅞; do. July, 1867, 113⅝@113⅞; do. July, 1868, 113⅛@113¾; 58, 10-40, 105⅛@105⅝. Gold, 132⅛@132¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅜@116; do. 1862, 119⅜@120; do. 1864, 114⅜@115; do. 1865, 116⅛@116¾; do. 1865, new, 113⅝@113⅞; do. 1867, new, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1868, 113⅜@113¾; do. 58, 10-40s, 105⅛@105¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 103⅛@103¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 132⅛@132½; Silver, 125@126½.

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 115¼@116; 5-20s of 1862, 119⅜@120; do., 1864, 114⅜@115; do., Nov., 1865, 116⅛@116⅞; do., July, 1865, 113⅝@114; do., 1867, 113⅜@114; do., 1868, 113⅜@113⅝; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜; Gold, 132½. Pacifics, 103⅞@103⅝.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 9.—Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales of 100 bushels at $9·50@10, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy may be quoted at $3·35@3·62½. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·65@2·70.

Bark is held at $52 ⅌ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

There is less activity in the Flour market, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5·25@5·50 for superfine, $6·25@6·50 for extras, $6·50@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $7@9·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $10@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·50 ⅌ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is dull, but with light receipts and stocks; holders of prime lots are firm in their views; sales of red at $1·60@1·65, amber at $1·70@1·80, and 1200 bushels California at $1·78. Rye ranges from $1·45 to $1·50 ⅌ bush. for Western. Corn is quiet but firm; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 88@90c., and 2000 bushels Western at 85@86c. Oats are in better request, and 6000 bushels Western sold at 73@75c., and some Pennsylvania at 65@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is held at 95@98c. ⅌ gallon, tax paid.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 9.—Arrived, steamships Columbia, from Havana; Main, from Southampton; and Rising Star, from Aspinwall.

BOSTON, April 9.—Arrived, steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 9.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....45 | 11 A. M.....53 | 2 P. M.....55

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, St. Thomas, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Brig Nellie Mitchell, Nelson, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Weeden, Lynn, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr G. & L. Marts, Marts, Boston, do.
Schr Henry Hobart, Manson, Boston, do.
Schr Abagail Haley, Haley, Boston, do.
Schr Frank Herbert, Chaso, Boston, do.
Steamer Old North State, Coster, Portsmouth, D. Cooper.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr J. J. Barrell, Perry, 4 days from Georgetown, D. C., with iron to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr J. W. Haig, Diehl, 5 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber and shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lesher, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Bernuth, Burlough, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Rotary, Brown, 7 days from Janesville, with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 7—6 P. M.—Schr Cordelia Newkirk, from Matanzas for orders, arrived at the Breakwater this P. M., and remains, in company with schrs Lachlei, from New York for Baltimore; Alex. Wiley, from Washington, N. C., for New York; and Emma L. Gregory, from Rockland for Richmond, Va.

There are two barques beating in the Capes this evening.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, was spoken 7th inst. off Nantucket Lightship.

Barque Ellen Moore, from Cardiff for Philadelphia, was spoken 6th inst. off Shinnecock.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Johnson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 31st ult.

Brig Potosi, Coalfleet, at Palermo 14th ult., for Messina.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, at Messina 16th ult., for Cardiff.

Brig H. J. Burton, Burton, sailed from Lisbon 19th ult., for Boston.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, Coffill, sailed from Antwerp 25th ult., for Boston.

Brig Speed, Larkin, hence for Stettin, was off Dungeness 25th ult.

Schrs H. W. McColby, Hubbard, and R. Seaman, High, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr L. K. Cogswell, Swett, hence, at Newburyport 6th instant.

Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, hence, at Bath 5th inst.

Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 6th inst., to load Centre street wharf, carrying away flying jibboom, and doing other slight damage.

THIRD EDITION

AFTER THE EXECUTION.

Further Developments in the Cases of the Two Murderers—Extraordinary Conduct of Two Jurors—The Governor Threatened—Eaton's Death to be Avenged.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Conscience-Money Fund—President Grant and the Foreign Appointments—Southern Reconstruction.

TWITCHELL AND EATON.

More Astonishing Developments in Both Cases.

HARRISBURG, April 9.—Among the persons who visited the Governor on behalf of Twitchell was Aitgelt, the witness who swore that he saw two men leave the scene of the murder. An aunt of Twitchell was also at Harrisburg. Not the least singular feature of the matter was the conduct of Giberson and Dyke, two of the jurors who convicted the accused.

On the 24th of March, 1869, they signed a paper alleging informality or impropriety in the trial, and it was sent to the Executive on the 27th of March, three days afterwards. They sent a private letter to Governor Geary urging him not to pay any attention to their first statement. The pressure upon the Governor was intense, but the appeals lacked the one great essential, viz.: evidence.

The course of the Executive was marked with courtesy, and every opportunity was given to those who desired to change his views. From the day of the verdict he has seen no evidence to shake his faith in that verdict. Every human probability has asserted the guilt of Twitchell.

In the case of Eaton strong appeals were also made.

Eaton was the associate of thieves, and was himself a runner for gambling houses and an instrument for reckless characters. It was this class of men who asserted his innocence, and here, as in the case of Twitchell, all the appeals for mercy were unsupported by a shadow of evidence. Heenan, the pugilist, and brother of the murdered man, telegraphed on Wednesday to the Governor on behalf of Eaton, but his Excellency deemed the safety and good order of society required the execution. Since that event a threatening letter has been received at the Executive department, declaring that the death of Eaton will be avenged. The letter shared the fate of all anonymous communications.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The President and the Foreign Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

The President refused to see visitors to-day, and was busily engaged, prior to the Cabinet meeting, with the Secretary of State in arranging the foreign appointments. It is his intention to send in the principal foreign appointments either to-day or to-morrow. The delay in these appointments has been occasioned by the nominations made by Washburne, which have embarrassed the Secretary to some extent.

The Pacific Railroad.

The Pacific Railroad Committee agreed to-day that, pending the investigation now in progress, there shall be no more bonds issued to the Central Pacific Road east of Monument Point, nor to the Union Pacific west of Ogden, leaving eighty miles in possession of the Government until the disputed point is settled.

Southern Reconstruction.

The Senate has adopted Morton's amendment to the Mississippi, Virginia, and Texas Reconstruction bill, compelling those States to ratify the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution before they are restored to representation in Congress.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Conscience Money.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A letter was received at the Treasury Department this morning containing $100 bill, with a request that it be deposited in the conscience fund. It had been wrongly addressed by the sender to Mr. Fisk, Secretary of the Treasury, and postmarked Princeton, N. J. Another conscience letter from Oxford, Pa., contained $1·50, sent in payment of revenue stamps amounting to that sum which the writer had found and used.

Naval Orders.

Chief Engineer John H. Long has been detached from special service at New York, and ordered to the Saugus.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 9.—Mr. Henszey offered a resolution to recall from the House the bill passed yesterday, preventing the city from removing the tracks on Broad street until damages are assessed and paid. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Henszey stated that he had always been opposed to the bill, and its original consideration had struck out the cause allowing consequential as well as actual damages. He now offered the resolution for the purpose of killing the bill, which contemplated a wrong to the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Nagle introduced a bill incorporating the Philadelphia Parcel and Local Express Company. Passed.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Kleckner moved to take up and defeat the bill which had been under consideration last evening, allowing the tracks to remain on Broad street. The House would not agree at this time to suspend the regular order of business.

Mr. Hunter, of Westmoreland, as a member of the General Judiciary Committee, took exception to certain comments in a Harrisburg paper upon the action of that committee. He was understood to argue that newspapers had no business to investigate the acts of committees, as their proceedings, according to well-established parliamentary rules, were private.

The Philadelphia Trust bill, already passed by the Senate, was reported favorably by the House committee.

A supplement to the Boiler Inspection law, the House bill requiring owners to obtain certificates as to the safe condition of their boilers, was reported favorably.

The House refused to concur in the request of the Senate to return the bill allowing the tracks to remain on Broad street.

Mr. Davis stated that inasmuch as the Senate had passed this bill, the responsibility of the measure should be allowed to remain with them. He did not desire to call up the bill before the House, and would not do so, as his only object was to have the matter settled, so that the rails could be removed speedily from the street. The majority of the Philadelphia members express a determination to see that the rails are speedily removed.

Mr. Dailey introduced the following:—That all sales, pledges, or other disposition of coupons, bonds, stocks money, or other property acquired by burglary or larceny heretofore or hereafter made, are hereby declared to be unlawful and void, and no title to any purchaser, pledge, or other receiver thereof shall be held to pass thereby, but the title of the owner thereof shall be adjudged to be and remain unaffected, and not to have been divested by such burglary or larceny, or such sale, pledge, or disposition thereof referred to.

The House bill of Mr. Josephs to divorce Margaret Frorn from her husband was passed.

The Metropolitan House Police bill was passed to a third reading, and laid over by a party vote, Mr. Josephs and other Democrats objecting to its consideration, and Mr. Bunn and other Republicans urging its passage.

The following House bills were passed:—

Incorporating the Germantown Land Company; incorporating the Mercantile Library and Social Club; incorporating the Great Central Mutual Relief Association.

Marine Disaster.

KEY WEST, Florida, April 9.—The ship Dolores, Captain Regarte, from Havana for Hong Kong, was ranover by the British brig Principality, from Pensacola for Montevideo, and was badly damaged. All hands were saved, and the ship was brought in by the steamer Bibb.

CONGRESS TO-DAY.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Mr. Anthony was again elected President *pro tem.*, in the absence of Mr. Colfax.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the House bill authorizing the submission of the constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas to a vote of the people was taken up.

Mr. Morton offered as an additional section the joint resolution offered by him on the other day, providing that before Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas shall be admitted to representation in Congress their several Legislatures shall ratify the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Trumbull did not think it wise to add this section to the bill. Congress had already with great deliberation passed several acts prescribing the conditions of reconstruction, and several States had complied with these conditions and were admitted to representation, and for Congress now to impose additional conditions would be a breach of faith with those people. He had no doubt that those States would ratify the fifteenth amendment without its being made a condition of reconstruction.

Mr. Morton denied that it would be a breach of faith. No agreement had been made between Congress and the unreconstructed States. Congress had offered these States reconstruction upon certain conditions, but they had refused to accept the offer, and had stood out in hostility to the Government, and now it was the right of Congress to impose whatever conditions it pleased, provided that they were right and just in themselves. He would rather see the pending bill fail than pass without this amendment. The desire of the Democratic party was to keep this question of negro suffrage open as an element of success in the election of 1872. The Democrats calculated that without the votes of Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, and Indiana, the fifteenth amendment must fail of ratification, and the only way to defeat that result was by making its ratification a condition of the readmission of these States.

Mr. Conkling said the imposition of the new condition prepared by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) would be a breach of faith. That Senator contended that the States in question remained unreconstructed only because they had unjustly stood out, and refused to accept reconstruction upon the conditions offered by Congress. This certainly was not true of Virginia, one of the States to which this bill was intended to apply.

Virginia had gone on as far as she could in the prescribed course of reconstruction, and had failed to complete it only because the commanding general, representing the Government of the United States, had been unable for want of money to hold the election which was necessary as a condition precedent to her admission to representation in Congress.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Senate amendments to the Whisky and Tobacco bill were taken from the Speaker's table, and non-concurred in, and a committee of conference requested.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), from the Judiciary Committee, asked leave to report back the bill permitting defendants in criminal cases in the United States Courts to testify, and to make the State laws govern in the United States Courts in the respective States on questions of the competency of witnesses.

Mr. Bird objected.

Mr. Butler moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were not suspended.

Mr. Cook moved to suspend the rules to enable him to report from the Judiciary Committee the bill to provide for the publication of the opinions of the Attorney-Generals, and for other purposes.

The rules were suspended, and the bill came before the House for action, and was passed under the previous question.

Mr. Paine, chairman of the Committee on Elections, moved that the Representatives elect from the State of Connecticut be sworn in. They had not the usual regular certificates, because the canvass was not yet fully completed, but they had credentials from State officials which satisfied the Committee on Elections, unanimously, that they were duly elected.

Mr. Brooks suggested that this would establish a very dangerous precedent. What was the particular object of this haste? Was it simply to anticipate pay and mileage?

Mr. Paine retorted, that whatever satisfied the House of the election of its members satisfied the constitutional requirement. The canvass could not be fully completed before the adjournment of the session.

After some further discussion the motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Strong, Kellogg, and Starkweather were

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Rationale of the Death Penalty.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Human opinion once established in the right direction rarely goes backward; but it sometimes happens that, under the pressure of circumstances, it asserts itself in new forms, and while apparently submitting to abeyance, is substantially as active as ever. This we believe to be especially true of that hostility to capital punishment which only a few years ago seemed to indicate its speedy erasure from the catalogue of legal expiations. But society, being itself thoroughly concrete, seldom accepts a reform which is based purely upon abstract morality. The moral and religious argument against hanging is as perfect as any logician could desire. It is merely child's play to show that it is condemned by Christianity; and the statistics which prove that it does not diminish crime bristle invulnerably and irrefragably. But use wears out all things mortal. Legislatures will no longer listen to arguments against judicial killing, and the opposition to it has taken a new turn. What this turn is, we think is sufficiently indicated by the events of the last few days. Men are constantly hung, but they are not hung without protest. Courts of final jurisdiction are appealed to. The Executive antechambers are thickly haunted by clamorers for reprieves, for commutations, and for pardons. Judges are solicited to disavow their rulings, witnesses to qualify their testimony, jurors to explain away their verdicts. Every weapon which the humanity of the law puts into the hands of the accused is freely resorted to. Rulings are canvassed, indictments are criticized, and the legal bearing of testimony carefully examined. There is a frequent recourse to technical objections, and even quibbles are resorted to with a feeling that the desperate importance of the case lends them dignity. There is an argumentation after conviction which rivals that which preceded it. And the battle for a human life, reduced though its champions may be to a forlorn hope, does not cease until that life has been extinguished. Illustrations of this fact may be found in the cases of Twitchell in Philadelphia and of Real in this city.

The case of Twitchell is particularly to the point, because the whole theory of capital punishment assumes that the jury, in convicting, acted intelligently and without bias or external influence. Yet here is the statement of a juror that he thought when the presiding Judge at the trial told the jury "he would wait half an hour for the verdict," that he meant that the jury must find a verdict of "guilty," and substantially directed them to do so! Here was the life of a man depending upon the intelligence and good judgment of another man who could make a blunder like this, and who supposed that a presiding judge had a right to direct the jury to stay out just thirty minutes and then to bring in a verdict of "guilty!" Such stupidity seems incredible; yet here is another juror who joins in the statement that he labored under the same extraordinary delusion, although he was originally in favor of a verdict of "not guilty." Neither of these men, to whom duties of vital importance had been committed, knew that the judge had no right to direct them how long to stay out or what verdict to render. Still another juryman is said to have been influenced by the same opinion. To complicate matters, two of the jurymen now deny that they have ever said what several citizens declare that they have heard them say! Here is contradiction without stint, and a muddle apparently without a clue; and yet we talk of the infinite blessings of the jury system, and of the almost certain accuracy of verdicts! We are not about to say a word against that system, but it cannot be denied that it is constantly furnishing fresh evidence of the infirmity of human judgment.

Here, then, we take our stand. Until it can be shown (as in the nature of things it never can be) that judges are infallible in judgment, and that jurors cannot err in their finding, we insist that the law has no right, according to its own theories, to so dispose of any respondent as to put it out of its own power to redress an injury or to correct a mistake. Hanging presupposes omnipotence and omniscience. In all other human affairs, we trust to the disclosures of time, and patiently or impatiently wait for the development of circumstances. In hanging, we assume that no new evidence can be discovered, that every witness has told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, that the Court has made no mistake in its law, that the jury has been entirely faithful in the discharge of its duties, that in all things it has acted intelligently, and that legal science will never hereafter be able to find a flaw in the indictment. We take issue here. We say that precision and certainty like this are impossible, and, whatever may be our judicial machinery, must always remain impossible. We say further that experience in quite a large number of cases has shown that even confession is not to be relied upon as conclusive evidence of guilt, and that without such evidence the law is continually falsifying its own dictum that it is better that ten guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer. Yet we begin in doubt, go on in doubt, and end in doubt, the only certain thing being the death of our victim!

We have but little patience with that legal arrogance which assumes that in judicial proceedings there can be no mistake. This is an assumption, indeed, which the law itself does not countenance. It virtually admits its fallibility by permitting appeal. The lowest court may be wrong; the next higher court may sanction the wrong; but when we arrive at the pinnacle of the judicial structure we find cosily seated there five or six gentlemen who cannot possibly be mistaken. With all due reverence for these august functionaries, we must refuse to accord to them the attributes of the Almighty. And even these Solons will have successors who will overrule their decisions. For all kinds of contracts, for every question which affects material gain, for law points which change the titles of estates, the construction of agreements, or the interpretation of devises, there is considerate patience and delay long drawn out; but when it has to deal with so small a matter as a human life, the law grows peremptory and perfunctory, and will hear of no continuance. There is no chancery with its interminable processes, with its humane doubts and cautious procrastinations, to which the death-doomed felon may flee. We are tenderer of titles than of life, and care more for bill and answer than for a soul in jeopardy.

In thus claiming for cases of murder privileges and immunities which are accorded to all other cases, we are presenting no novelties of jurisprudence. There are States in Germany in which, for years, no criminals have been executed until after a full and satisfactory and coherent confession of guilt. We can hardly hope for a speedy amelioration like this of our criminal practice in capital cases; but sooner or later, in this century or the next, the necessity and justice of it will dawn upon the public mind.

Dangerous Complications in Europe.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In our telegraphic and ordinary news columns we have from day to day for some time past given intelligence which can only be explained on the principle that Europe is on the eve of a great, a tremendous crisis. From the northern shores of the Baltic to the northern shores of the Mediteranean it is difficult to name a spot where war alarms do not exist, where war preparations are not going on. The fortress of Luxembourg, it is true, which so nearly involved Europe in war in the spring of 1867, is being demolished; but fortresses are growing up all over Prussia. Russia strengthens herself in the Baltic, and in those waters so long under her control Prussia begins to be a dangerous rival. The Finns, completely under the heel of Russia since 1809, but attached to the Protestant faith, speaking the Swedish language and cherishing Swedish traditions, have no sympathy with their present masters, and long to be reunited to the people with whom they bravely fought under the great Gustavus. The growing power of Prussia begins to inspire them with hope, and, as our correspondent at St. Petersburg shows, encourages them to speak on. A collision on the Baltic between Russia and Prussia is no longer an impossibility. Spain as yet vainly seeks a king, and it now seems that Napoleon must submit to a fresh Bismark victory in the appointment of Montpensier to the vacant throne. Meanwhile a Belgian question has turned up—a question which may yet assume dangerous proportions. Add to all this that Europe bristles with bayonets, that the material of war is being manufactured in fabulous quantities, and that horses are being bought by government agents in every market. Actual war has not yet broken out; but the burdens, the uncertainties, the anxieties of war are everywhere so experienced that actual war would be a relief.

Wherefore, then, this state of things? Why is it that war is so universally expected, so universally dreaded, and so universally deemed unnecessary? The explanation is to be found in the relations which have for some time existed between France and Prussia. The French press, the French War Minister, the French Emperor, so far as we can know their thoughts, have given the world good reason to believe that the time has come when the French people must know once and for all whether or not they are the controlling force in the European body politic. It is not otherwise with Prussia. Since 1865 the Emperor of the French has known that there existed a power too weighty for even his genius and too strong to be crushed by any force at his command. No one questioned the right of France to choose her President, and, later, to choose her Emperor. France had the sympathy of the Western nations when she fought at a later day for the holy places and the integrity of the Turkish empire. At a date even later still, when Austria was humbled, and when Italy, through the forces at the command of the French Emperor, was made a unit, the European powers not immediately concerned looked on, and were silent. It was not until 1866 that the world generally began to question the policy and the infallible wisdom of the French Emperor. Since 1866, however, the fates have been rather against him. Prussia, mainly through the force of individual genius, has brought to the surface a new and controlling power in the European body politic. The mastery of Europe, for some time previous supposed to be in the hands of France, was then questioned. Prussia became more daring than France, and Bismark showed more immediately telling genius than Napoleon. Since then the situation has been changed. The mastery of Europe has been an open question, claimed by two powers. France claimed it and Prussia claimed it. Which is entitled to the position has yet to be proved.

We state the whole European trouble when we say that France and Prussia, Napoleon and Bismark, are jealous and fearful of each other. Whatever complications now exist—and the complications are numerous and serious—must be looked at, to be understood, from this particular standpoint. Germany and France are now, although there is no actual war, struggling for the mastery of Europe. Which is to win? Which is to be master? France and Napoleon say that they must win. North Germany and Bismark say they must win. France arms herself to the teeth; so also does Prussia. We wait, however, for actual war; and while we wait the intending combatants look out for allies and the European nations choose their sides. How do the European nations stand in regard to the struggle?

We have put a question which it is not so easy to answer. In the approaching struggle, which our news columns and the irresistible logic of facts prove to be inevitable, what nations are to be the allies of France and what nations are to be the allies of Prussia? In such a struggle as that which is now impending France would, in ordinary circumstances, command the sympathy and support of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Austria. But the circumstances are not ordinary, and herein lies the trouble. On the other hand Prussia will command the sympathy and gold of England, the sympathy and sinew of Holland, of Sweden and Norway, and even of injured Denmark. How Russia will go is one of the biggest questions of the hour. If she should throw her forces on the side of France the results will be fearful. Perhaps it might be safest to say that while Europe on an early day is likely to be arrayed in two hostile camps, Russia and England, knowing that their great contest is to take place on the fields of Central Asia, are willing for the present to stand aloof and be spectators of the fray. One thing we can no longer refuse to admit is that a great European war is inevitable.

The Annexation Mania—Cuba and St. Domingo.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is evidently a concerted movement to foster a spirit of filibusterism and a desire for territorial expansion, regardless of possible complications with foreign powers. Mischievous agencies may be traced in several directions. The scum of the South and Southwest drifts towards Cuba. Busybodies and professional sympathizers are at work in New York. Washington swarms with them. Cuban ladies flaunt their finery in the galleries of the Capitol; Mr. Banks cultivates his fondness for demagogism on the floor of the House; and the committee over which he presides echoes his aspirations and helps forward his little game. Then come the whole army of Washington correspondents with highfalutin despatches about "the Cuban cause," the worthless bonds of a mythical "Cuban republic," the debt of the Dominican Government, and cognate subjects, all pointing to a policy of universal meddling and wholesale annexation.

Systematic exaggeration is the prime characteristic of those who are concerned in crying up the Cuban cause. They require us to repudiate authenticated testimony and to magnify guerilla skirmishing and incendiarism into a disciplined warfare. They talk of "the Cuban Republic" and its government as realities, when all trustworthy information shows that nothing like governmental organization exists—that the Rebel leaders severally act on their own account, and make promises and declarations by which only themselves would in any event be bound. We are further asked to believe that the insurgents anxiously desire annexation to the United States, despite the notorious fact that hostility to Spanish domination is the sole vital element of the insurrection, and that the Creoles as a body detest the idea of national affiliation with Americans.

We do not doubt that there are Cubans now in this country who really wish for annexation. But they have no rightful pretension to a representative character, and under the circumstances are of no political importance whatever. Exiles fleeing from the insurrection are not likely to have authority to speak in its name. They are more careful of themselves than of the Cuban cause. Even the Envoy, so called, would be puzzled were he called upon to locate the Government in whose name he is supposed to act, or to define the organization from which he derives his title. He is simply an emissary of certain of the insurgents, with no Government behind him, and with no right to commit any organization to which the insurrection, if more successful, might give rise. What he promises or protests matters little. The fact which most concerns us, in the presence of a movement favoring recognition as a preliminary to annexation, is the hostility of the Cuban population to that result. They want to be as independent of the United States as of Spain.

Moreover, it should not be forgotten that the insurrection would be less serious than it is but for material aid rendered from this country and constant accessions from our Southern population. Our own war has left in that section a class of reckless men, averse to regular labor, with nothing but life to lose, and with a fondness for conflict and adventure, which Cuba seems able to gratify. Left to themselves, we believe that the native insurgents would ere now have been compelled to abandon the struggle. All in it that is formidable comes from filibusterism. From the same cause will probably spring any serious complication that may occur. The only chance of trouble with this country has grown out of resistance to law by men who plead American citizenship as a pretext for lawlessness. A part of the programme is to provoke national difficulties of this nature. And another part is to excite the national lust for territory—to induce the belief that by fostering the insurrection, or forcing Spain to fight, the annexation of the island may be secured.

But the annexation of Cuba is not at present desirable. Could it be effected, it would be dear at any price. The only profit that can accrue may be best realized through the ordinary channels of commerce. To obtain it as a prize of war or a result of successful insurrection would be to assume a burden which we are in no condition to carry. The island would come devastated. The policy of the insurgents is to destroy plantations, to uproot the sources of wealth and trade, and to spread desolation as widely as possible. If ever the Spaniards find themselves unable to hold their ground they will resort to the same ruinous procedure. They will leave nothing that can be destroyed. The richest portion of the island will be laid waste. The public works will be blown up. The cities will be reduced to ashes. A slave population, numbering more than a fourth of the whole, demoralized and brutalized by strife, will be the crowning feature of the legacy left by vanquished Spain. Is the picture so tempting that we should desire its realization? Is the prospective prize so great that we should covet it? Is it worth our while to encourage filibusterism, or to formally respond to Cuban appeals or to pick a quarrel with Spain and her European allies for the sake of an acquisition which for a generation would be worse than worthless?

Nor is the House committee's proposition favoring the annexation of St. Domingo less foolish or less criminal. The Dominicans don't wish for annexation; they detest it heartily, as trustworthy accounts have clearly shown. Baez, who sends an agent to Washington to talk about it, is an imposter and usurper, holding the Presidency by a precarious tenure of fraud and cruelty. He has no right to sell the territory, and if we were mad enough to buy it an army would be needed to establish our title. The country is as Cuba would be with the insurrection successful; it is a wilderness, with a population more difficult to manage than were the negroes of the Southern States when the war ended. It would be necessary to reconstruct the Freedmen's Bureau to civilize the black Dominicans, and to redeem the slaves of Cuba from semi-savagery. And of course the Freedmen's Bureau implies soldiers to uphold its authority and enforce its decrees.

Is the House of Representatives taking leave of its senses, that it proposes to fasten upon this country a responsibility which only madmen would incur? What do we want with more territory, with three large States yet unreconstructed? Why should we trouble ourselves about the blacks of the West Indies while the problem involved in the emancipation of the Southern blacks is not half solved? On what pretense can we decently incumber ourselves with expenditures on account of Cuba or San Domingo while our tax-payers groan under their burdens and the national credit is under a cloud?

At the proper period it may be well to look abroad for objects of sympathy, and even for territorial expansion. But that period is, we imagine, somewhat distant. There are duties—urgent duties—at home which we cannot afford to neglect. There is a debt to be paid, taxation to be reduced, a South to be reconciled and restored in spirit as well as in form, and half a continent to be redeemed from the wilderness. For years to come we shall have quite scope enough for enterprise and energy in attending to our own business, rebuilding places and industries wasted by war, and investing the Union with a character befitting its pretensions. If, hereafter, it be necessary to enlarge its boundaries, we suggest that it will not be prudent to search the seas for islands until the land near us is exhausted. One New Brunswick will be worth a dozen St. Thomases; one Nova Scotia will outweigh Cuba with St. Domingo into the bargain.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

From the N. Y. World.

If General Banks were not the shallow charlatan which the country knows him to be, his superserviceable efforts to commit our Government to Cuban independence might be mischievous. The only circumstance which gives any importance to his foolish spirit of intermeddling is the fact that he is chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations. Fortunately, the Secretary of State, who will have more influence on a matter of this kind than all other officers of the Government together, is a man of sense and prudence. We are confident that Mr. Fish would sooner resign his position than be a party to any such wild proceeding as the charlatan Banks is so eager to inaugurate. Of course, our citizens may freely indulge their sympathies with the Cuban insurgents; but the Government is not at liberty to give way to headlong, unreasoning impulses. The Government must act on a broad view of its responsibilities. No person capable of viewing this question in its larger bearings would wish the Government to take any steps to encourage the insurgents. Fortunately, Congress can initiate nothing in the management of our foreign relations, except by a declaration of war. We have no cause, or even pretext, for a war with Spain; and until Congress changes the state of peace to one of war by a declaration, it is the duty of the Executive to preserve pacific relations. Even if Congress should pass a resolution of sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, the Executive would be in no respect bound by it. We have too good an opinion of the Secretary of State to believe that he would not deprecate the passage of such a resolution.

Our Government, in the management of its foreign relations, should not act from fitful and capricious impulses, but upon settled and stable principles, and with due respect for the obligations of international law. Mr. Fish enters upon the duties of his responsible office with one question of first-rate magnitude on his hands, an unsettled question inherited from the late administration, which may eventually embroil us with the most powerful nation on the globe. The dispute with England respecting the depredations of the Confederate cruisers involves questions identical with those which would arise between us and Spain, if we should aid the Cuban insurgents. There are people shallow enough, or thoughtless enough, to fancy it would be a prodigiously smart thing for us to adopt the same line of action pursued by Great Britain during our civil war. If Cuba were not a Spanish but a British possession, such smartness would be intelligible; but what sense or pertinence would there be in retorting upon Spain an injury which we received from England? The moment our Government abets and aids the Cuban insurgents, it will draw a sponge over the Alabama claims. We have been contending, for six or seven years, that the sham neutrality of Great Britian in our civil war was a grave injury—a violation of international obligations. With what face could we persist in our demands for reparation, if we should adopt a similar course towards Spain, when a portion of her subjects rise in Rebellion against her, and attempt, like our Southern States, to establish their independence? When we had thus sanctioned by our example the principle on which Great Britain acted during our war, we should have renounced our claims and made their further prosecution ridiculous. Not only justice, but the universal popular feeling in this country, exacts reparation from England for the great injury she did us during the war. Whatever unthinking enthusiasts may demand, our Government should be careful that it does not renounce this claim by giving to Great Britain the indorsement of our example in a similar case. But even if no such controversy were pending, our Government is bound, both by our own laws and by international comity, to give no encouragement to the Cuban insurgents. Neither the laws of nations nor our own municipal statutes have changed on this subject since 1851, when our Government took active measures to suppress the Lopez and other similar expeditions. Those expeditions had for their professed object the independence of Cuba; they expected to succeed by risings of the inhabitants against the Spanish authorities. There was at that time no difference of opinion among our statesmen respecting our obligations; and there is just as little ground for difference of opinion now. It is the clear duty of our Government neither to aid, nor to permit our citizens to aid, in overthrowing the authority of Spain in that island. Her right to that possession we have repeatedly acknowledged in almost every possible way. If the island is not hers, why has our Government again and again offered to purchase it of her at the expense of hundreds of millions? If it is not hers, why has our Government so often proclaimed, in the most solemn forms, that it will always respect her rights and sovereignty in the island, though it will not permit it to pass into the hands of any other European power? If her sovereignty is not valid, why has our Government so steadily and sternly put down filibustering expeditions against Cuba on the ground that they would be trespasses against Spain, a nation with which we were at peace?

Whether the sympathies of our citizens should be given to the Cuban insurgents in their present effort to free the island from the Spanish yoke, is a question on which different minds will take different views. Abolitionists, like Mr. Beecher, of course wish them success, as the extinction of slavery is expected to one of the first results of independence. No man of sense supposes that the island would be permantly independent; and if brought into the Union under Republican auspices, it would be "reconstructed" after the pattern of our Southern States. We have already more of these Africanized States than are likely to be well governed; no sober patriot would wish to increase the number. Commercially, their would no doubt be great advantages in annexation; but only on the supposition that the island would continue to be as productive as it has been heretofore. If it should go into a decline, as Jamaica has, and cease to raise its great staples for export, it would be of no more value to us than ruined Jamaica now is to Great Britain. What guarantee can we have that the negroes of Cuba, if freed, would exert more industry and thrift than the lazy and shiftless free negroes of Jamaica? The Cuban negroes are in a climate equally warm and relaxing, where the necessities for shelter, clothing, and fuel are so slight as to take away many of the chief spurs to voluntary industry. It must also be borne in mind that the Spanish inhabitants of the island belong to a race that has no aptitude for self-government and a melancholy proclivity to anarchy. The Spanish race on this continent has been trying the experiment of republican institutions for half a century; and never were communities more unsettled, or in a more chronic state of domestic embroilment. We are better acquainted with this experiment in Mexico, our nearest neighbor, than in the other Spanish American States; and with the example of Mexico staring us in the face, he must be a bold and sanguine man who can be very confident that independence would be a blessing to Cuba, even if she were not cursed with her large negro population.

In a state of anarchy and chronic disturbance, the commerce of independent Cuba would be far less valuable to this country than the commerce of the Spanish colony. The great rise in the price of sugar since the insurrection has been in progress, shows how important it is to us that the island should be tranquil, and have the advantages of a steady government. Stability and industry under Spanish rule are far better than independence with anarchy, or annexation with negro supremacy. There is nothing to warrant the belief that Cuba will be well governed if independent; or that her negroes would be more industrious than those of Jamaica, if she was annexed. We conclude, therefore, that, quite apart from the bearing of this question on our pending controversy with Great Britain, and quite apart from the international obligations which our Government has always recognized respecting the Spanish sovereignty of that island, the prospect of advantage from the success of the insurgents is not sufficient to justify this country in espousing their cause with a very forward or headlong zeal.

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$4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

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The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
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Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

HOME INVESTMENTS.

Reading R. R. Sixes,

Clear of State, United States, and Municipal Taxes.

Pennsylvania and New York Canal and R. R. Company Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

Principal and Interest guaranteed by the

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

We have but a small amount of the above Bonds, and offer them at a price that will pay a good interest on the investment.

DREXEL & CO., Bankers,
3 19 fmw4ptf No. 34 S. THIRD St., Philad'a.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila.,

Special Agents for the Sale of

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States Taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $200, $500, and $1000.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

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Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 3 20 1m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 20 6

FINANCIAL.

HENRY G. GOWEN,
(Late of Cochran, Gowen & Co.),
BANKER AND BROKER,
No 111 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission in Philadelphia and New York.

Gold and Government Securities dealt in.

New York quotations by Telegraph constantly received.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points.

INTEREST allowed on deposits. 3 10 1m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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BK JAMISON & CO.
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P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES.
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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO
BANKERS PHILA & N.YORK

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort,
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

1869 SPRING. 1869

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for

SPRING SALES.

Embracing all the new styles of
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
3 11 wfm3m ETC. ETC.

A GRAND OPENING
OF
NEW CARPETS THIS WEEK,
ALL OF LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
3 19 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS!
ARCH STREET
Carpet Warehouse.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
4 1 1mrp No. 832 ARCH Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—When the body of Eaton was taken from the scaffold yesterday, it was conveyed to the college at Ninth and Locust streets, where at ten minutes of 2 o'clock a series of experiments were instituted, with a view, as the friends thought, to the resuscitation of Eaton. Heavy charges from a galvanic battery, artificial inflation of the lungs, were resorted to, but while those in charge were able to get up an appearance of life, there was no real vitality. The eyes opened, the chest seemed to be inflated, the heart pulsated, and one arm was raised. All these symptoms of life soon subsided, and although strong batteries were brought to bear, and a large quantity of gas was injected, nothing was accomplished except a renewal of the deceptive appearance of life. These experiments were continued for an hour. A post mortem was then made, and it was discovered that the neck was not broken, but that death was caused by asphyxia, or suffocation.

—Yesterday afternoon, while James Gray, Barney Morrison, James and John McPeak were at work on the wharf at Lombard street, Schuylkill, a pile of lime stored on the wharf slid into the river, carrying the four men with it. They were rescued from the river, but John McPeak was so badly burned by the lime that he had to be removed to the Hospital. The others escaped with less injury, and were taken home.

—About quarter past two o'clock yesterday afternoon Harry Benson, aged four years, was run over by a light express wagon, at Swanson and South streets, and seriously injured about the back. He was taken to the hospital, and Joseph Trainor, the driver of the wagon, was arrested and taken before Alderman McDevitt, who held him to answer.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 132⅛.

—A convention of railroad ticket agents met at New York yesterday.

—Business was entirely suspended in Boston, yesterday, in the observance of the annual fast.

—President Grant and General Butler have had a consultation on the condition of the Southern States.

—General W. A. Nichols, Adjutant-General of the Military Division of the Mississippi, died at St. Louis yesterday.

—The newly elected members of Congress from Connecticut arrived in Washington yesterday, and will be qualified to-day.

—Mr. W. H. Barnes will probably be renominated as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania.

—The revenue officials at Montgomery, Ala., yesterday seized a large quantity of whisky and tobacco for a violation of the revenue laws.

—A fire broke out in the Yellow Jacket mine at Gold Hill, Nevada, on Wednesday morning. The flames spread to adjacent mines. Thirty-six miners lost their lives.

—Among the nominations confirmed by the Senate yesterday were Edward L. Plumb, as Consul-General to Havana; E. Pierrepont, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York; William D. Nolen, as Collector for the District of Delaware.

Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, April 8.—The Austrian Government has resolved to reduce the army and postpone the call for recruits, on the ground of economy.

PARIS, April 8.—Three public meetings which were held to-day were dispersed by the police, and many arrests were made.

HAVANA, April 8.—Francisco Leon Nuez, a Cuban by birth, but a naturalized American citizen, and Augustin Medina, are to be garroted to-morrow. They were arrested in January last, in charge of a depot of arms in this city, several police officers having been killed and wounded in the fight which occurred at the time.

The Treasurer of the Royal University has fled to the United States with its funds.

The news from the seat of war is so contradictory and partisan as to be utterly unreliable.

HAVANA, April 8.—The proposed system of confiscation was before the Administrative Council to-day, and having been declared unprecedented and unjust, was tabled.

Leopold A. Price is American Consular Agent at Nuevitas, in the absence of Mr. Gibbs, who has gone to Washington.

The British gunboat Mullet arrived to-day from Vera Cruz. The Spanish man-of-war steamer Pizarro has sailed for Nassau.

LONDON, April 8.—In the House of Commons, this evening, the Hon. Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the annual budget, in explaining which he said the ministry proposed to deal separately with the general expenditures and those for the Abyssinian war. The estimates made by the Hon. G. W. Hunt, his predecessor in office, were £73,000,000, while the receipts were £72,500,000, leaving a deficit of £500,000, which has to be met this year.

He (Mr. Lowe) estimated the expenditures of the present fiscal year at £68,250,000, showing a reduction of £2,250,000 from the estimated expenditures of last year, which was gained chiefly in the Admiralty and War Office. He estimated the revenue of the present fiscal year at £73,000,000, or an excess over last year of £250,000. So if the Abyssinian war were not to be provided for, the surplus would be £4,500,000. The whole expense of the Abyssinian war was £9,000,000, of which £7,000,000 were expended in India. The country had still £4,000,000 of this amount to pay. The surplus of the present year would just balance the Abyssinian and general deficit.

Under the circumstances, it is desirable to raise a further sum by taxation. He regarded the present means of collection as expensive and unsatisfactory, and said its only warrant was in its antiquity. He proposed to collect the assessed taxes by means of excise licenses, granted at the commencement of each year, on returns to be furnished by the tax-payers. The income tax is to be collected in the same manner. By these measures £3,250,000 will be brought into use for the financial year, in addition to the amount heretofore collected. Out of this amount he proposed a reduction of 1d. upon the income tax, to repeal the import duty on corn and the fire insurance duty, and to rearrange several smaller items.

This will give a decrease of £3,000,000, and will leave nearly £500,000 clear surplus.

Mr. Hunt, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Lowe, said the reduction in the estimates was due to the efforts of the late Government in making the army and navy more efficient.

After a long and desultory conversation, the usual resolution of leave to bring in the budget was agreed to.

THE TWITCHELL SUICIDE.

The Coroner's Investigation—Testimony as to the Admission of Visitors to Twitchell's Cell on Wednesday.

The Coroner's jury met at the prison yesterday afternoon and received the following testimony:—

William B. Perkins sworn—I am Superintendent of the prison; I was not present in the cell last evening after 7 o'clock; Twitchell's relatives were there in the course of the afternoon and evening; two keepers were always on that corridor; his relatives were permitted to see him at all reasonable times; Mr. Bringhurst was the last person in the cell last nigh; Twitchell and Eaton were not together during the night, but they could talk to each other from their cell doors; don't know anything of Twitchell saying to Eaton that he would not be hung; great care is always taken to keep from the prisoners everything that may be used to take life; Twitchell was not searched after visitors left, nor the cell examined, for the reason that the officer was directed to be inside the cell, and to occupy a position from which he could see all that passed.

Rev. George Bringhurst sworn—I left Twitchell about twenty minutes after 11 o'clock, last night; I was twice to see him yesterday; from 2 to a quarter of 6 P. M., and from twenty minutes to 8 to twenty minutes after 11; there was a constant stream of visitors during the day; I saw sixteen or eighteen persons in the cell at different times, and George spoke of eight or ten persons visiting him before I got there; we had little time for spiritual conversation until evening; I could hardly get an opportunity to read the Scriptures before then; Charles Perkins was with him until 8 o'clock; at 11 o'clock he got up, wound his watch, handed me the key, and said, "This is yours. I shall never wind my watch again;" he then desired me to call early in the morning; he had frequently called on God to strike him dead otherwise he did not say anything about death; Twitchell's father was there in the morning, and sat on the bed close to him; the father had George's hand in his; I don't think any one spoke to George apart from the other visitors; at all times when visitors were in the room one of the keepers was present.

Patrick Cassidy sworn—I am a keeper of the prison; last night the Superintendent detailed several keepers to remain, and I was one; I went to Eaton's cell, and as I was leaving he said to me, you are a friend of mine, and I think you will not hang Twitchell to-morrow; I said, why do you think so? he replied, I have had a talk with him while the doors were open; saw him and wished to encourage him, and said to him, "Die like a man;" he shook his head, held up his finger, and pointing to his mouth, said, "I'll not go with you; mum's the word;" it was then between 9 and 10 o'clock; I reported that to my fellow-keepers, and it was decided to remove everything from the cell that he could do himself injury with; I went into Eaton's cell, collected his knife, fork, spoon, pitcher, saucer, and plate, and he wished me to give them to his wife; I then went to Twitchell's cell and told him the object of my visit, and he helped me to gather up the articles, and everything was removed; he remarked I should search his hat case, which was done, but could not find anything calculated to do mischief; I did not search the prisoner; he did not intimate that he was going to do himself any harm; there were a good many visitors to Twitchell's cell on Wednesday; none were admitted except at Twitchell's request.

John Clayton, keeper, sworn—I was in the cell fully an hour in the evening; the father and Mr. Bringhurst were there at that time; the prisoner said, "Father, sit beside me, and let me clasp your hand; this is our last meeting on earth." They then sat on the bed and appeared to be affectionate to each other; the father was counselling the son how he should act; at last they got up and clasped each other in an affectionate embrace; the prisoner only left his seat once, to get a drink of water; he was smoking a cigar at the time; don't know where he got the cigar; I had never seen him smoke before in the cell; I had no orders to keep the father and son apart; I did not attempt to stop the smoking, because I thought he had obtained consent from the superintendent; I heard that Eaton often smoked.

Andrew Fleming sworn—Mr. Twitchell, Sr., his two sons, and Mr. McCully were in the cell the first yesterday morning; a Mr. Simes was there also; I was in the cell all the time; they had conversations, all of which I heard; I did not see anything pass from the visitors to the prisoners; when I was there in the afternoon Mr. Twitchell, the father, was present, also Mr. O'Byrne and General Collis; there were no close conversations I did not hear; we can't prevent a prisoner and his friends from shaking hands and embracing; all who were in the cell kissed George but the counsel.

Henry S. Peters sworn—I am one of the keepers; I assisted Mr. Cassidy to take the things out of Eaton's and Twitchell's cells; at 5:20 this morning, we looked in Twitchell's cell, and thought him asleep; we drew the bolt and entered and called, but there was no answer; we then felt him, and found him to be dead; we made an examination of the cell on the night before, but not to discover if there were any poisonous substances; I had no suspicion of Twitchell taking his life; so far as I know, no one of the keepers was in the cell after Mr. Bringhurst left.

Mr. Cassidy recalled—At 12 o'clock last night I stopped at Twitchell's cell and looked through the peep-hole; saw George, with the blanket covered over his face; I remained there some time, but did not see him move, and I called the watchman; he made the same examination I did, and we concluded he was asleep; at 2 o'clock we again visited him and saw him in the same position; at a quarter past 5 o'clock I again saw Twitchell, and as he did not answer a call I opened the iron door, entered, and called again; making no answer I put my hand on his and discovered him to be dead.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh sworn—I made an inspection of the body of George Twitchell this morning; I found him extended on the bed, limbs extended, with mouth and eyes partially open; there was an appearance of repose somewhat peculiar; saw no signs of convulsions; the body was still warm, but the arms, feet, and legs were cold. This afternoon, assisted by Drs. Levis, Butcher, Smyth, Packard, and Adler, I made a post-mortem examination. The eyes were examined first, and a peculiar dryness about the corners was observed; there was a stain on the lower lip, which could not be washed away; the brain was examined, the blood-vessels of which were found to be excessively congested, and a smell of prussic acid was noticeable, besides a peculiar redness of the blood; that which ran upon the bench and floor did not coagulate; the lungs were congested, the heart was flaccid and contained fluid blood; the liver was in a normal condition; the stomach contained but a small quantity of fluid, no solid food; the mucous membrane of the stomach was in a state of high congestion; the odor of the prussic acid was observable wherever the body was opened; I had no doubt on my mind of the cause of death from the examination, but in searching the cell I discovered a bottle wrapped in paper in the toe of a boot. It contains a solution of cyanide of potassium, which is a deadly poison; the bottle is a half ounce one, and is about half full; a portion of it was evidently poured in a tincup by the prisoner, and swallowed by him as he lay on the bed. There is no doubt that George S. Twitchell, Jr., came to his death from poison administered by himself. The other physicians all concurred with Dr. Shapleigh as to the cause of death.

The jury, at this point of the examination, adjourned until Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, when the taking of testimony will be resumed.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:31	MOON RISES	4:38
SUN SETS	6:33	HIGH WATER	12:36

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENT, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 26
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Mar. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Donau	Southampton	New York	Mar. 30
Australasian	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Mar. 30
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 30
America	Bremen	New York	Mar. 31
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 31
France	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 31
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	April 1

FOR EUROPE.

Wm. Penn	New York	London	April 10
City of London	New York	Liverpool	April 10
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	April 10
Austrian	Portland	Liverpool	April 10
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	April 13
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	April 14
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	April 14
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 14
Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 17
	COASTWISE.		
	DOMESTIC, ETC.		
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav.	April 9
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	April 10
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	April 10
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	April 10
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	April 15
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	April 19
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	April 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, Sagua, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr John L. Merrill, Wicks, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr A. Nugent, Raynor, Bridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr J. Sawyer, Harmer, Providence, do.
Schr James M. Vance, Bardge, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, Boston, do.
Schr F. N. Tower, Perry, New Haven, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr A. M. Flanagan, Collins, Portsmouth, Dovey & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Norw. barque Haabet, Pedersen, 48 days from Liverpool, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.
Schr Abbie Dunn, Fountain, 6 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr J. Seger, Ellis, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr Hannibal, Cox, 8 days from Rockport, Me., with ice to Knight & Sons. 25 miles SE. of Barnegat, passed a large [illegible] about ten feet from the deck.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, 5 days from Pantego, N. C., with lumber and staves to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Mary Ellen, Brettingham, 6 days from Newtown, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Cooper, Calloway, 6 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Conquest & Lowber.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Utility, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 6th instant.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Barque Alpha, Partridge, hence for London, was off Salcombe about 23d ult.
Barque Volant, Castner, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 24th ult.
Barque Ermina, Hilton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 25th ult.
Barque Comet, Petrie, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 26th ult.
Barque Woodland, Higgins, hence for Rotterdam, sailed from Deal 26th ult.
Barque J. Cummings, Hookway, from Rotterdam 26th Nov. via Falmouth, for Philadelphia, was spoken 6th inst. at 12 M., Cape May bearing W.NW., 17 miles; had experienced heavy weather; lost foremast head and upper spars, split sails, etc.
Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, for Philadelphia, was loading at Navassa 20th ult.
Brig Charles Miller, Gilchrist, hence for Bath, was below Boston 6th inst.
Brig T. Bryant, Verrill, hence for Bangor, sailed from Holmes' Hole 6th inst.
Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, at Baltimore 7th inst., from Navassa.
Schr Addie Blaisdell, Garfield, at Navassa 29th ult., loading for Philadelphia.
Schr May Munroe, Munroe, from Matanzas, at New York 7th inst.
Schrs E. S. Conant, Gerrish, and Jonathan May, Neal, hence, at Portland 6th inst.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 6th inst.
Schr Wm. S. Doughten, Tatem, hence, at Gloucester 6th instant.
Schr R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, hence for Boston, at Newport 5th inst.
Schrs West Wind, Lawson, and Ephraim and Ann, Green, hence for Boston; L. S. Lovering, Corson, from Boston for Philadelphia; Watchful, Carr, hence for Lynn; and Eva Belle, Barrett, do. for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst., and most of them sailed again.
Schr Osprey, Jones, cleared at Baltimore 7th inst., for Camden, N. J.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, hence, at Boston 6th inst.
Schr Richard Vaux, Whittaker, cleared at Boston 5th inst., for Wilmington, N. C.
Schrs Onrust, Heath, and Fly, Carter, for Philadelphia, sailed from East Greenwich 6th inst.
Schr Lizzie Evans, Evans, hence, at Fall River 4th inst.
Schr Abbie Barsley, Parker, from Rockport for Philadelphia, at Newport 6th inst.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC. OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 12th instant, for the construction of the following three-feet Sewers, viz.:—On Third street, between Race and Branch streets; Warren street, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets; Twelfth street, from Monterey to Race street; thence westward on Race street to Jacoby street; and on Eighth street, from Master street to the north curb line of Columbia avenue; and for the following two-feet-six-inch Sewers, viz.:—On Lancaster street, from Market to Thirty-third street, and on Tasker street, from Sixth to Seventh street.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
4 8 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE.
FRANKFORD ARSENAL, April 7, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 M., April 24, 1869, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with FRESH BEEF, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind-quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1869.

Upon acceptance of the offer security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE,
4 8 6t First Lieut. Ord., Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., C. S.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
LOCATED CORNER OF
BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND STREET,

Possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first-class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and *en suite*, heated by steam—with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequalled table.

One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvements," and at the service of guests at all hours.

The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the door every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis.

3 24 1m MORE & HOLLEY, Proprietors.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN, on the European plan. A. STETSON, Superintendent.
Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding with or without rooms. 3 5 1m

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 5 1 1m*

MERRICK & SONS,
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 19 mwf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.'S
EXTENSIVE
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 34 South SECOND Street, and
No. 23 STRAWBERRY Street.

Constantly on hand a large and well-assorted stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, ETC. ETC.
ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
AT LOW PRICES.
4 3 2mrp

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN P. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is truly Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

GAS COOKING STOVES!
An article that should be in possession of every housekeeper. Price, from $1 50 to $5. For sale by
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
4 6 6t No. 718 CHESNUT Street.

TO BARBERS!
A New Gas Apparatus for Heating Irons for Curling Hair. Price $1 25. For sale by
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
4 6 6t No. 718 CHESNUT Street.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades. Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Stt. [3 25 3m

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and smal GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 26§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Via Halifax, Tuesday.
City of London, Saturday, April 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 17, at 10 A. M.
City of Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 20, 12, noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

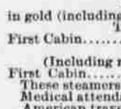
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.



PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, April 15, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
3 6§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1869.

REMOVAL OF THE TRACKS ON BROAD STREET.

The efforts made to create in Philadelphia the most magnificent avenue in the world, on the one hand, and to mar and deface it, or to postpone indefinitely its development, on the other, form one of the most interesting and exciting chapters of our local history. In the plan of the city there are unfortunately but two streets of sufficient width to correspond with the modern ideas of magnificence and grandeur—Market and Broad. By common consent the former is given up entirely to trade and traffic, and while the building lots on either side are lined with stores and warehouses, the centre is traversed not only by a double passenger railway track, but by a freight track with numerous turnouts. This is but one of many streets dedicated to commerce, and with each new year magnificent new stores spring up in regions previously occupied exclusively by dwelling-houses. Every true Philadelphian is delighted with these evidences of progress and unmistakable proofs of the increase of trade and business activity. But meanwhile it must not be forgotten that art, science, architecture, and, if you will, fashion, have irresistible claims to municipal attention, and that no city can be a true modern metropolis which does not present numerous attractions pleasing to the eye and grateful to cultivated tastes, as well as the commercial facilities which appeal solely to sordid instincts. Many a Western or Southern merchant, who lengthens his journey to buy goods at New York, is attracted there, unconsciously to himself, by what he knows or has heard of the splendors of Fifth avenue and the beauties of the Central Park, even while he forces himself to believe that he is influenced solely by commercial motives. But it is not for strangers only, or chiefly, that a grand central avenue of art and fashion should be created in Philadelphia. The population now rapidly approaching one million souls, which, in the natural order of things, will be swelled to twice that number before another generation passes away, are deeply interested in all that pertains to the decorative arts. All classes are equally interested. While the successful business man needs a splendid home not far from his counting-house, the toiling masses should not be denied the pleasure of gazing upon a striking and concentrated display of the wealth they cannot amass, and share at least with their eyes the magnificence which is founded upon their steady labors. Public opinion has dedicated Broad street to this purpose. The advances of commerce in every other direction will be joyfully approved, but its obstructions here are ungenerous and annoying. Millions have already been spent to decorate and improve Broad street, to erect splendid dwellings, to lay down the Nicolson pavement, to plant beautiful trees, and to line its sidewalks with public buildings of the most imposing character. Many millions more will soon be expended for similar purposes, as church after church points its tall spires upwards to the heavens, as the Masonic Temple approaches completion, and as the projects of various influential societies are matured, until the whole street is occupied by palatial residences or still grander structures, and its entire length is rendered the grandest drive in the world. These improvements have progressed with sufficient rapidity to attract great attention and commendation, and to clearly foreshadow the coming glory of this great thoroughfare. But they have been constantly obstructed in the most ungracious and unjust manner. At one time there was great danger that the whole street was to be occupied by a double line of new railway tracks, and the work was at one period actually commenced. Then the proposal to remove the old freight tracks encountered steady opposition. At last the first of April was fixed definitely as the period for their demolition. Then City Councils were persuaded, in a weak moment, to consent to a postponement for a few months of this improvement, and now it appears that during this period of grace the Legislature has been insidiously asked to pass a law permitting the tracks to deface the street and obstruct the comprehensive plans for its development for an indefinite period. As the wishes and welfare of the citizens of Philadelphia are the last things the Legislature ever thinks of, the Senate readily consented to this scheme, and the House also adopted it, but not finally, it appears, as a motion to reconsider it was sustained. Councils, however, were wide awake, and indignant at the breach of faith involved in the movement of the refractory property holders, they promptly rescinded their ordinance authorizing delay, and rapid workmen were ready to carry out their prompt decision before the ink was dry on the Mayor's signature. This *coup d'etat* is decidedly creditable to the city fathers, and it will be cordially sustained by the masses of all parties. The Legislature may as well abandon the attempt to perpetrate another glaring outrage upon the people of Philadelphia, and Broad street, rescued from another peril, will be improved more rapidly than ever.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the City Councils, who actively exerted themselves to thwart the infamous Legislative scheme. While all who co-operated in this movement deserves the commendation of their fellow-citizens, Mr. A. H. Franciscus has been specially distinguished for his unswerving zeal, and the final triumph of the people is largely due to the unflinching courage and activity he displayed, in common with some of his faithful colleagues. City Councils have now glory enough for one day, and their constituents will gladly overlook a few shortcomings when they remember their action in the Broad street question.

ANDREW JACKSON'S LEGACY.

Carl Schurz, the new Missouri Senator, in his argument against the bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act, referred to the question of a reform in the civil service of the country as one of the greatest problems presented to the statesmen of the present day. The main source of the corruption and inefficiency by which our present system is both degraded and disgraced, Senator Schurz urged, "was not to be found in the exercise of the arbitrary power of removal by the Executive, but in the system of appointments of public officers at random from personal or political favoritism, or upon the principle that to the victors belong the spoils." He then argued that, while such a system is continued, a law like the Tenure-of-Office act would in all probability be productive of more harm by fettering the action of an exemplary President in the way of removing incompetent officers, than the good to be accomplished by preventing improper removals by a President of the opposite character.

This argument brings before us the fundamental principle of the modern school of politics, that "to the victors belong the spoils." For this maxim and the disgraceful system which is based upon it, the country is indebted to that most vindictive and obstinate of all vindictive and obstinate statesmen, Andrew Jackson. His services to the country in the war of 1812 and in various other contests were so pre-eminent, that his elevation to the Presidency followed as a matter of course. The national policy favored by him was comparatively of trifling account. If Henry Clay had been enabled to base his aspirations to the Chief Magistracy upon such a military record as that of Jackson, he would not have been forced to comfort his disappointed and embittered spirit with such unsatisfactory philosophy as was contained in the memorable declaration that he "had rather be right than be President." Harrison and Taylor, both members of essentially the same political school to which Clay belonged, rode into power upon their war-horses; while Scott's defeat in 1852 was owing, in great measure, to his garrulousness, and the partial offset of an apology for a military record which Pierce was able to present.

For this reason we are inclined to regard the legacy bequeathed us by Andrew Jackson as one of those dispensations of Providence which are impossible of solution. The character of "Old Hickory," and the terrific contest which preceded his first election as President, fully prepare the historical student for the inauguration of a policy of proscription and revenge such as he indulged in, although it was directly opposed to all the previous traditions and customs of the country. During his term of eight years, Washington exercised the power of removal nine times only. Six of these removals were from collectorships of no special importance, the remaining three office-holders upon whose necks the axe fell being a district surveyor, a vice-consul, and a foreign minister. In the latter case—that of Charles C. Pinckney, who had been sent as our representative to Paris—the cause of the removal was a dislike which the French Directory entertained towards the victim; and in all the other cases there was substantial cause assigned, without any regard to political views. John Adams strictly followed the example set by the first occupant of the Presidential chair, making but nine removals during his four years of power, all of them from unimportant positions, and none because of political antagonism. Jefferson was obliged, by the circumstances of his position, to make thirty-nine removals in the course of eight years, but he repeatedly asserted that not a single one of them was prompted by political opposition. Five removals were made by Madison, nine by Monroe, and two only by John Quincy Adams, making a total of only seventy-three cases in which the President of the United States exercised the power of direct removal, from the establishment of the Government in 1789 to the accession of Andrew Jackson in 1829.

Jackson's biographer informs us that, up to the time of the delivery of his inaugural address, it was universally believed that the new President would not materially depart from the policy of his predecessors in this respect. But the inaugural contained a mysterious reference to a contemplated "reform," and before a half-day had elapsed after its delivery, it was known throughout the capital that this "reform" meant a wholesale visitation of vengeance upon the host of Federal office-holders who had opposed Jackson's election, without any regard to their honesty, capacity, or efficiency. He was soon found to be as good as his word, and before the close of the year 1829 six hundred and ninety removals from office, on political grounds alone, were made, according to the statement of Colonel Thomas H. Benton, while other authorities place the number as high as two thousand during the same period! Among the most noticeable of these was the case of General Harrison, who had been residing at Bogota but a few weeks as Minister to the infant Republic of Colombia, but who was recalled by Jackson just four days after his inauguration, simply because the former soldier had mildly censured the course of the latter in the Seminole war years before.

In this way the advent of the hero of New Orleans upon the Presidential stage witnessed the inauguration of a system of proscription which has continued to the present day, resulting in degrading our civil service into the most corrupt and inefficient now tolerated in the civilized world. But the country has good reason to hope that President Grant will confer a lasting benefit upon the country by the establishment of a different system, in which honesty, capacity, and efficiency shall take the place of the opposite and heretofore prevalent qualifications for office under the Federal Government.

THE RECALL OF REVERDY.

President Grant has done what was expected of him by recalling Minister Reverdy Johnson from the Court of St. James. Secretary Fish, at the instance of the President, has signified to the great after-dinner treaty maker that his resignation will be accepted as soon as tendered—a polite and diplomatic way of telling Reverdy that his services are no longer required, and giving him an opportunity to retire gracefully without waiting to be kicked out of office. Mr. Johnson has apparently allowed himself to be beguiled into the belief that his mission to England has been an entire success in every particular, in spite of the rejection of his treaty by the Senate and the denunciations of his course by the press and people. Even at this late hour, when the eyes of the English people have been opened to his real character, and it has been fully demonstrated that he is in no sense a representative of the people or Government of the United States, and that his silly behavior has only served to widen the breach between the two countries, he continues to figure at the festive board and to deliver senile post-prandial orations the same as ever.

We have happily got rid of one Johnson, it is to be hoped forever, and now Reverdy is to follow Andrew into retirement, and trouble us no more. For this relief much thanks; and while we hope and believe that President Grant will appoint a competent minister to the Court of St. James, it is a satisfaction to know that he can scarcely under any circumstances send a more unfit man than the one whose resignation has just been requested.

SPRAGUE'S QUIETUS.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, has not made a very imposing figure since he has been in Congress; on the contrary, he has been content to remain quietly in the background—"a looker-on in Vienna." Of late, however, Sprague has been aroused by the direful condition of the country, and has apparently become impressed with the idea that he is the only man capable of saving us from impending ruin. He has therefore electrified himself, not the Senate or the country, by several extraordinary speeches, which might do credit to some of the members of the junior class of our High School. Making a speech is an event of some moment in Sprague's career, and he therefore was careful to prepare the Senate and the country by circulating rumors and hinting darkly as to the tremendous character of his performances. But, alas! it is the old story of the mountain that brought forth a mouse, and Senator Sprague was delivered of a very small and insignificant mouse indeed, yesterday. His speech was a rambling disquisition about everything in general and nothing in particular, a modest depreciation of himself and a grand glorification of Sprague, and with a *naïveté* which is perfectly charming, he acknowledged that, not having sufficient ability himself, he had procured the services of some one else to write out his remarks, although he insisted that the ideas were all his own—and well they might be.

Mr. Sprague's colleague, Senator Anthony, made a reply, which we fear will effectually deter that gentleman from making any more speeches, and he administered an effectual quietus by classing Sprague with Colorado Jewett and George Francis Train, and by asserting, amid the laughter of the Senators and the galleries, that, notwithstanding the dreadful condition of our national affairs, with Mr. Sprague as a leader, Mr. Colorado Jewett in diplomacy, and Mr. George Francis Train in general statesmanship, there was still hope for the country. The only objection we have to this classification is that it is too complimentary to Sprague, and we are anxious to hear what Jewett and Train have to say about admitting him to companionship with them.

It seems difficult, if not impossible, to set a limit to the misconduct of the present Legislature. Each new day adds a new act of infamy to its disgraceful record, and if the avowed object of its sessions was to thwart the interests of the people of Philadelphia, it could scarcely adopt more unjust and odious measures than those which meet its approval. We notice that the *Age* unites with the Republican press of the city in strongly condemning the action of the Democratic Senators who voted for the Cattle bill, and it confesses that "the masses of the party in this city are justly excited and indignant at the conduct of some of their representatives." Yesterday the bill postponing the removal of the railway tracks on Broad street was rushed through the Senate, and subsequently passed in the House, but there a motion for its reconsideration fortunately prevailed. Aside from these recent acts, the spectacle of grave legislators suddenly changing the laws of the State in reference to the commutation of punishment for murder, at the bidding of the friends of a convicted felon, was to the last degree revolting and disgraceful. It may or may not be right to allow the Governor to commute the death penalty, but it was certainly wrong for the men who misrepresent the State to suddenly authorize such a radical change in criminal jurisprudence for the avowed purpose of preventing the execution of a condemned prisoner.

The Fine Arts.—This evening Messrs. James S. Earle & Sons will give a private view at their gallery of a very superior collection of American works of art, and to-morrow and after the exhibition will be opened free to the public. A number of superior works will be included in this collection, and there will be several features which will make the exhibition unusually interesting. One of the most important pictures will be Bierstadt's "Vesuvius in Eruption." This work was executed last year from sketches made upon the spot, and it is said to be a remarkably showy and attractive painting. The "Yo Semite Valley," by Hill, of Boston, is another large picture that has been favorably commented upon by the critics of other cities, and it is said to be superior to Bierstadt's rendition of the same subject. "Good Words," by Constant Mayer, the painter of "Convalescence," "Love's Melancholy," and other pictures that have been extensively popular will also be an attraction. All of these pictures are being chromo-lithographed, and Messrs. Earle & Sons will take subscriptions for copies. In addition to these, the exhibition will contain a new work by Xanthus Smith, "The Fight Between the Monitor and the Merrimac," which the artist witnessed, and by Hamilton, Willcox, Moran, and others.

One of the most attractive features of the exhibition will be a number of the most popular chromo-lithographs of the day side by side with the originals, so that the public will be able to judge of the faithfulness of the copies. Those who are interested in chromo-lithography will derive pleasure from the inspection of a volume which explains the whole process at a glance. Eastman Johnson's illustration of Whittier's "Barefoot Boy" is exhibited in a dissected state; that is, an impression from each separate stone is given, and on the opposite page the effect produced by the successive printings, thus showing the gradual growth of the picture under the lithographic artist's hands. Most persons have a general idea as to the manner in which these pictures are produced; and all who are at all interested in the subject will be pleased to see the process thus clearly explained.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL CARD.
This is to certify that I am no longer in the Blank Book, Printing, and Stationery business; that my successors are my son William, and James D. Buddington, trading as WILLIAM ALEXANDER & CO.
No. 140 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
for whom the patronage of my former customers is respectfully solicited.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
4 8 2t Formerly of No. 134 South Fourth street.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
3 16 Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the Capital Stock for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst., clear of taxes.
J. W. McALLISTER,
4 6 9t Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART EXECUTED BY WOMEN,
AT HASELTINE'S GALLERY, NO. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
Open during the day, and Monday evenings, April 1st to 15th.
Admittance, 25 cents. 3 31 13t*

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM LLLIS, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere.
2 4 tuths

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.
By order of the Board.
3 27 14 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
4 6 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—
First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.
Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.
Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.
Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

TO ARCHITECTS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.
Designs for new Public Buildings, to be erected on Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, with specifications and estimates for the same, will be received at the OFFICE OF THE "DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY," No. 224 South FIFTH Street, until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 M.
Architects intending to submit plans will receive circulars containing full information as to the general character of the proposed buildings, the amount of accommodation to be provided, etc., by applying, either personally or by letter, to the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.
A premium of $2000 will be paid for the design possessing the most merit, $1500 for the second best, $1000 for the third, and $500 for the fourth. The decision upon the merits of the plans to be made, and the premiums to be awarded, by the Board of Commissioners, on or before the first day of October next, at 12 M.
All rejected plans will be returned.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
H. C. PUGH,
4 7 18t Secretary.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.
It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 1 27wf3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf3

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

BEDS OF EASE, COMFORT, AND cleanliness, of superior and permanent elasticity, and at less cost than any other good beds, are made from the patent Elastic Sponge. This article possesses no felting properties, and retains its elastic softness, being more durable than the best curled hair. 8 3mwf

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3mfwf

TWIN BROTHERS

Are good things to have in a family of boys. They generally take about twice as much clothes as a boy does who isn't twins. For the most part they look very much alike. It used to be esteemed a great calamity to a family when twins were introduced, but of late years, since ROCKHILL & WILSON have so powerfully reduced the expense of clothing boys, it costs about as much to clothe two boys as it used to clothe one. Therefore it is quite an object to have a pair of twins in the family.
Twins can wear each other's clothes, or their own, as they prefer. Sometimes it happens that when one twin's clothes are getting somewhat worn, the other twin rises a little earlier in the morning, and gets the best clothes.
Twins can say each other's lessons at school, which is also a great convenience, as one lesson will do for a whole pair.
No more at present on the subject of twins, except this one thought:—
BRING ON YOUR TWINS!
Present them at the door of the GREAT BROWN HALL, and they will be courteously treated, well fitted, and in every respect made to enjoy complete satisfaction whether they are of the Siamese variety or not.
Clothes for twins and for all other conditions of small boys and big men at that Mammoth Emporium, the

Great Brown Stone Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

WINES, ETC.

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ERNEST IRROY & CO.'S
Carte Blanche and Special.
Fruity and Generous Wines,
Fully equal to the best on all the list of CHAMPAGNE.
For sale at the Agents' prices by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
4 2 fmw3t PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class iron steamship VOLUNTEER, Capt. Jones, will sail from Line's Pier, No. 34 East River, New York,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 13.
Freight received and through Bills of Lading given at the line's Philadelphia Pier, No. 19 N. WHARVES, up to Saturday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at very low rates.
Insurances in New York offices at lowest rates.
For freight or further information apply at the Line's office, Pier No. 19 North Wharves.
1t§ JOHN P. OHL.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 7 wfm§

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm§

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
(Until their late Store is rebuilt),
HAVE NOW
An Entirely New Stock of Goods,
To replace that destroyed by fire, and are now opening
PARIS MANTEL CLOCKS,
Single and in sets, with SIDE ORNAMENTS.
Bardou & Son's newest and best grades of
OPERA GLASSES,
Bridal, Party, and Opera Fans.
The latest contributions of Art in
REAL BRONZE.
A largely increased supply of
Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,
AND
ARTISTIC SILVER WARE.
Also, a very full line of
GORHAM MANF'G COMPANY'S
FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.
PRICES MODERATE. 3 5 1m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite especial attention to their large stock of
Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND WORK of the latest designs.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2§ Second floor, and late of No. 55 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 11 tf

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

"SCHOMACKER & CO.'S"
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent.
Tuning and Moving promptly attended to. 4 5 1m

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Bought and Sold at Best Market Price.
These Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD. PRINCIPAL also payable in GOLD.
Full information cheerfully furnished.
The road will be completed in THIRTY (30) DAYS, and trains run through in FORTY-FIVE (45) DAYS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 9 1m PHILADELPHIA.

THE RUSSIAN AIR-TIGHT HEATER.
Daniel Mershon's Sons'
HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE
REMOVED TO THE
N. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND FILBERT, OPPOSITE THE FARMERS' MARKET.
A. B. MERSHON. [4 7rpd] GEO. B. MERSHON.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING DAILY,
SILK MANTLES,
LACE POINTS,
BLACK SILKS,
LIGHT CLOTH SACQUES,
LACE BOURNOUS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS
AND
Travelling, Walking and Dress Suits,
For Spring and Summer Wear.
AGNEW & CO.,
NO. 839 CHESNUT STREET,
AND
AGNEW & ENGLISH,
NO. 25 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
4 8 2trp GIRARD HOUSE BLOCK.

1869.
(OPENED IN 1853, MARCH 10).
CENTRAL LOCATION.
LARGE WELL LIGHTED STORE.
A GOOD CLASS OF GOODS.
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
ESTABLISHED ON FAIR BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.
POLITE AND ATTENTIVE ASSISTANTS.
Where the above cardinal points are true and strictly observed, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, success and prosperity are certain.
SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.
We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable
SILK AND DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
DOMESTICS, ETC. ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
L. R. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
New Linen Dresses,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PRINTED
LINEN CAMBRICS,
Received by last steamer from Europe.

CARD.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has now open for examination
HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
Spring Dress Goods.
The assortment includes all the LATEST STYLES and DESIGNS in
SILKS, GRENADINES, POPLINS, ETC.
Our Goods being bought ENTIRELY for CASH, we are enabled to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to CUSTOMERS. 3 27 3mrp

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DUNKLE & DRIESBACH,
NO. 140 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH,
Will open this morning a large lot of BLACK SILKS from New York and Philadelphia Auctions. We particularly invite all persons about to purchase Silks for suits, dresses, or sacques to first examine our goods.
50 pieces of Scotch Ginghams, double width, at 25 cents per yard.
100 pieces of Black Mohair Alpaca, at less than wholesale prices.
4 cases of White Pique, all new styles.
A fresh invoice of the real French Bow (Ladies' Neck Ties), the only place in the city to get them.
500 yards of fine Brocade Brilliants left, will sell them at 25 cents per yard, slightly soiled. 4 8 3t4p

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST HORSE BOOK.
THE HORSE
In the Stable and the Field—His Management in Health and Disease.
BY STONEHENGE, McCLURE, AND HARVEY.
With over Eighty Engravings from Life, and a full account of the Trotting Horse.
1 vol. crown 8vo. Retail price, $2 50.
This day published by
PORTER & COATES,
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NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET.
All Books Retailed at Wholesale Prices. [3 22mwf3rp

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THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, ETC., ETC.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,
R. F. S. HEATH. [4 6 1m] Philadelphia.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK AND Wilmington. Fare, 10 cents. Excursion, 15 cents.
The swift new steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Wilmington at 6:50 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way. 4 9 ftuthsS

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
East of Front street.
3 19 1mrp

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Crispino" at the Academy of Music.

Last evening the Brother Ricci's comic opera of *Crispino e la Comare*, with the double attraction of Signor Ronconi and Miss Kellogg in the *roles* of the cobbler and his wife, was performed to a very large audience. The music of the opera is light, pretty, and well adapted to the subject. There are no very striking airs in it, however, and there is scarcely an opera on the stage that is more dependent for success upon the efforts of the performers. Some operas, from the peculiar character of their melodies, will always be attractive even if indifferently acted and sung; but this will not, and it demands not only talent, but a peculiar kind of talent. The Richings troupe attempted it in English during the early part of the present season, but in spite of the exertions of Mr. Seguin and Mrs. Bernard, who sustained the leading *roles* very creditably, it was a failure. Indeed it is Signor Ronconi's inimitably droll personation of the cobbler that keeps the opera upon the stage, and unless a competent successor to this artist should appear, we fear that after his retirement *Crispino* will seldom be produced. Last evening Ronconi was at his best, both as regards his acting and his singing, and the audience showed their hearty appreciation of the fine comic performance of the almost only really first-rate artist now upon the operatic stage. Miss Kellogg made a charming "Annetta," and, in the first act especially, she ably seconded Signor Ronconi, and the dancing duet with which the act concludes was admirably given. After the first act "Annetta" rather retires to the background, but she has one or two very pretty airs, which Miss Kellogg sang in a manner deserving the heartiest applause, which by some queer freak of public taste the audience did not bestow. The other parts were well sustained by Antonucci, Lotti, and Barili, and it is doubtful whether the opera has ever been better given in this city.

The season which is now drawing to a close has been very successful, and deservedly so. While some improvements might be suggested, the operas have, on the whole, been given in excellent style, and the managers and the public both have a right to congratulate themselves upon the result.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mozart's opera of *Don Giovanni* will be performed this evening, with Madame La Grange as "Donna Anna," Miss Kellogg as "Zerlina," Miss McCulloch as "Donna Elvira," Signor Ronconi as "Leporello," and Signor Orlandini as "Don Giovanni." This is a strong cast, and as it will be the last appearance of Madame La Grange previous to her departure for Europe, there will doubtless be a full house.

A farewell matinee will be given to-morrow, when Miss Kellogg will appear in *Faust*.

OPERA BOUFFE.—Mr. J. Grau's season of *opera bouffe* will commence on Wednesday next, at the Academy of Music. Offenbach's opera of *Geneviève de Brabant* will be the first opera produced. Single seats for any night can now be procured at the Academy of Music and at Boner's music store. The season is limited to ten nights and two matinees, and the price of subscription tickets for the entire series is fixed at $12. The repertoire for the week beginning on Wednesday, April 14, will be as follows:—On Wednesday and Thursday, *Geneviève de Brabant;* Friday, *L'Œil Crevé;* Saturday matinee, *Geneviève de Brabant;* Saturday evening, *Fleur de The.* The correct libretto can be had only at the Academy and Boner's Music Store.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Miriam's Crime* and the burlesque of *Ixion* will be performed for the last time this evening.

To-morrow evening the extravaganza of *The Female Forty Thieves* will be produced, with new scenery, costumes, and appointments.

AT THE ARCH Robertson's comedy of *School* will be represented this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Professor St. Jean will perform some of his most remarkable experiments in natural magic this evening. A matinee will be given to-morrow, when the price of admission to all parts of the house will be twenty-five cents.

AT THE AMERICAN the Arabs will appear this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give their last performance of the season at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

THE PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will give their last grand concert of the season at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. Mad'lle Alida Topp, the pianist, and Mr. Rudolph Hennig, violoncellist, will appear; also the Young Mænnerchor Society. Mozart's Symphony in E flat, No. 3, and Rossini's overture to *William Tell*, will be performed by the orchestra. The last public rehearsal will be given at Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. Editor:—Dear Sir—Permit a few words in commendation of the establishment of the Messrs. Keeler & Fennemore, No. 5 S. Eighth street. Accuracy of resemblance in all portraitures is, of course, a primary consideration, and we know of no other gallery than this where we have succeeded so much to our own liking in *this* respect.

But good resemblance, dear sir, is not the only requisite in a work of this kind. A fine *pose* of the figure, in an easy graceful, and characteristic attitude, free lines in the fall and flow of drapery—especially in ladies' pictures—and all these enlivened by an animated expression of countenance, when combined, go to make up something more than a mere likeness. The attainment, in a great measure, of these essential qualities in some pictures lately procured there, makes me desirous, Mr. Editor, through your courtesy, to warmly recommend those of our friends and the public who wish to procure in this line keepsakes worth having, to the skill and the cameras of the Messrs. Keeler & Fennemore, as above. M.

GAINING GROUND.—It is seldom that a new enterprise starts off with the *eclat* and general enthusiasm that have attended the opening of John Wanamaker's Chesnut street Clothing House. A new business is generally a matter of growth, sometimes slow growth, and especially is this apt to be true when the business strikes off, as this enterprise does, into an untrodden path and upon a higher plane than the ordinary level of its own line of trade.

But this concern, flattering as its start was, has been daily gaining ground, registering orders in the Custom Department, making large sales of Ready-made Clothing, interesting ladies in the Youths' Department, and so ingratiating itself into the favor of all, that before it is a week old it wears the aspect and does the business of an enterprise a century old.

The excellence of a clothing house is not a matter of time. It depends upon very different conditions. Given an ample cash capital, the most skilful workmanship, the most elegant, best adapted, and best located house, the finest stock of goods, and a man of established business character and recognized ability to control all these, and the first rank is attained at a leap, although it may have taken ten or a dozen years to combine all these conditions and to prepare to control them.

FARLY in its career Oak Hall came to be called the "Popular Clothing House," because the great masses of the people found it to be just such a place as they needed at which to buy good reliable clothing at very low rates. Its immense popularity soon made it the "Largest" Clothing House, and its extensive and extending business in turn made it more and more popular. This season has opened up with such increased sales and brought so many new customers to be added to the old and regular ones, that the "Largest" must soon be made larger in some way in order to accommodate the masses of customers from the city and country who throng these buildings.

The secret of all this is—the quality of Wanamaker & Brown's Clothing, which was always good, has been getting better every year, until now it is the best; while their prices, always low, have been getting lower and lower, until now they are the lowest.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

USE SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—A trial will convince the most incredulous that they are just what debilitated persons require. The most delicate ladies use it with the best results, the most temperate with the fullest assurance that they do not violate their principles, for they are nothing but the juice of the grape, made bitter by herbs and roots in daily use by all physicians, as tonics. Sold by Druggists.

AMERICAN PAINTINGS.—B. Scott, Jr., will sell this evening, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, at quarter before 8 o'clock, a collection of American Paintings, comprising landscape, river, and mountain views, all by good artists, and framed in the best manner. Sale without reserve.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
Continental Hotel Building,
ARE NOW PREPARED
With a full assortment of Really Fashionable Goods
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
and
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING
to fit and please
ALL SIZES, ALL TASTES,
ALL PRICES.
QUALITY AND STYLE THE TEST OF CHEAPNESS.

THE PUREST AND SAFEST.—The efficacy of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvellous tonic has borne down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until, at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number have candidly admitted that the pharmacopœia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. AS A PREPARATORY ANTIDOTE to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a premoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the HOUSEHOLD TONIC of the AMERICAN PEOPLE, and, in all human probability, will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of Science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses is proved by its vast and ever-increasing sales.

THE PIANO AT THE WHITE HOUSE!—A statement has been going the rounds of the press that a Piano of a certain make has been placed in the crimson room at the White House, conveying the impression that a Piano of only that one make has been selected.

As agent of the celebrated Bradbury Piano, I feel it due to myself to state that one of our Bradbury Pianos has been placed in the *best reception room*, purchased by Mrs. U. S. Grant, who gave us a Steinway Piano, which had only been used a short time, *as part payment*.

We also had the pleasure of selling our Bradbury pianos to Chief Justice Chase, Admiral Porter, and other prominent parties. WILLIAM G. FISCHER,
No. 1018 Arch Street.

THERE IS great excitement about Sixth and Market streets to-day in consequence of a reported "raid" to be made to-morrow on the Mammoth Clothing House of Wanamaker & Brown. The whole force of Oak Hall is on the alert to meet it, and have thrown up huge fortifications of elegant clothing for men and boys on all the tables and counters and shelves of their great buildings. But they cannot hope successfully to resist the attack, and counting discretion the better part of valor, they have determined upon an "unconditional surrender" to their customers, and will offer no resistance, but allow the raiders to carry off all their valuable stock at prices so low that their hearts will surely relent, and compel them to ask the Oak Hallers "please to charge a little more."

TO NURSERYMEN AND OTHERS.—We would most respectfully direct the attention of Nurserymen and others to the positive sale of 30,000 Ornamental Flower Pots, assorted sizes, to be sold without reserve at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

REFRIGERATORS, Cedar Chests, Stepladders, and a large assortment of Housekeeping Articles, at E. S. Farson & Co.'s old stand, Nos. 220 and 222 Dock street, below Walnut.

MARRIED.

MAHONEY—BROWN.—On the 8th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. J. Elcock, Mr. JOHN W. MAHONEY to Miss MAGGIE E. BROWN, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ARRISON.—On the 7th instant, FRANK HOWARD, son of Alexander and Hester A. Arrison, aged 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 33 Orthodox street, Frankford, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BURNELL.—On the morning of the 8th instant, Mrs. ANN BURNELL, relict of the late Benjamin Burnell, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Charles Fernberg, No. 1616 Green street, on Monday morning, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock. ***

COYNE.—Suddenly, on the 7th instant, ALEXANDER COYNE, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 720 Webb street (below Seventeenth and above Catherine, on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

JONES.—On the morning of the 7th instant, ALFRED B. JONES, son of Samuel A. and Susan N. Jones, in the 12th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, No. 2030 Wallace street, on Seventh-day (Saturday) next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

RAIGUEL.—On the 7th instant, Mr. AUGUSTUS H. RAIGUEL, aged 55 years.

The relatives of the family and his male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1815 N. Eleventh street, on Monday, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

CLOTHING.
JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of C. E. D'ORVILLE (C. E. McCANN).
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of JOHN B. COLAHAN, Esq., Guardian of C. E. D'ORVILLE (C. E. McCann), ward becoming of age January 16, A. D. 1869, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 20, A.D. 1869, at four (4) o'clock P. M., at the office of John B. Colahan, Esq., No. 524 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
4 9fmw5t WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
USE AT ONCE. CLOTHES-MOTHS while chrysalids are cheaply destroyed. THEOD. S. HARRIS, Successor to Harris & Chapman, Facturer, Boston. New size, 50 cents. 1t

R. H. TURNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND FLOOR,
4 9 1m] PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.
FURNITURE.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
3 10 wfmdmrp GIRARD ROW.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE
AT
RICHMOND & CO.'S,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
2 25 1m EAST SIDE.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 1002 ARCH Street,
Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL
ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN ENBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT,
1 23mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE LADIES.
1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteil, Satine, and Jaines Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1.60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2.50.
Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram Fanton's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT VILLA very handsomely situated at Tacony, on the Delaware, about seven miles from the city, with a handsome mansion and all the extra modern conveniences; superior stone stable and out-buildings, with about three acres of land. It contains a great variety of fruit, grapes, etc. It will be offered at a low price, or exchanged for city property. Apply to ROBERT MACGREGOR,
4 7wfm6t No. 235 S. THIRD Street

SPLENDID RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SPRUCE Street, west of Twentieth street, large four-story house, 22 feet front, with double three-story back buildings; first story brownstone, three upper stories pressed brick, with brown-stone facings; and containing eleven chambers, two kitchens, two ranges, two bath-rooms, and water-closets, furnace, etc. Lot 22 feet, by 120 feet, to a street. CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
4 9 2t No. 330 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HODLY, N. J., a fine and commodious house, with ornamental grounds. Address J. C. TEN EYCK, Exec., Mt. Holly,
4 6 1m or E. C. THORNTON, No. 3 N. WATER St.

TO RENT.
FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET, for Store or Office.
Also,
OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24] BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 3 31 12*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 3 1 tf

BOARDING.
"COUNTRY BOARDING."—MRS. BROOKE is prepared to make engagements for Rooms at her house, at Chesnut Springs. This beautiful and healthy location, on Chesnut Hill, recommends itself to the public generally. For terms apply at No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 4 7 3t*

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 3 1 tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
SPRING STYLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
GENTS' WEAR.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at ERNEST SOPP'S
4 2 6m Large Establishment, No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

ODD FELLOWS' PARADE MEDAL.—THE undersigned have published a
BEAUTIFUL MEDAL
to be worn on the day of the coming anniversary; obverse, the head of Thomas Wildey, the founder of the Order, and appropriate lettering and devices on the reverse.
Single Medal, 25 cents; by the quantity $15 per hundred.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Liberal discount to agents and dealers.
Address WILLIAM H. WARNER & BRO., No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
4 7 16t*

CLOTHING.
A NEW ERA
IN THE
PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING TRADE.
JOHN WANAMAKER
APRIL 5, 1869,
HAVE OPENED THE
Large Brown-Stone Buildings
(Formerly occupied by Messrs. Homer, Colladay & Co.)
AS A FIRST-CLASS
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
To be conducted on a large and generous, yet not extravagant scale, for the sale of a class of made-up Clothing superior to the Ready-made Clothing which has formerly met the demands of Philadelphia trade; and for a
Merchant Tailoring
Business that shall combine advantages only to be secured in an extensive and progressive house.

DEPARTMENTS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
JOHN W. ROGERS, Head of Department.
Formerly with Rockhill & Wilson.
The majority of our citizens buy their clothes Ready-made; many more would do so if they could secure as good material, as fashionable styles and finish as they do in having their garments made to order. We see no reason why this should not be done, and we propose to do it, offering to the public Ready-made Clothing, suitable for the wardrobe of any gentleman, cut in Style, well made, of the best material, and elegantly finished.

CUSTOM WORK.
CORPS OF CUTTERS.
JEAN BERNARD, from Paris, recommended by Sanguinetta, of Crony & Lent, Broadway, N. Y.
P. ANDRIOT, formerly Andriot, Magooch & Co.
J. ZACKEY, formerly with Ehrlicher.
G. E. AYRES, formerly with Brown & Powers, Broadway, N. Y.
Here we propose to combine all the advantages that can be desired, or that can be obtained in any of the first Merchant Tailoring establishments of the country. Our Cutters shall be scientific men of acknowledged skill, the very best that can be had. Our stock of Piece Goods shall embrace all that is Newest and Finest, from our own and foreign markets, and shall be more varied and extensive than any that has heretofore been found in Philadelphia. Those who desire it can confidently count upon obtaining the very height of the style. Great despatch and punctuality in filling all orders.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S.
HENRY GREER, Head of Department,
Formerly with Hyatt, Hegeman & Co., Broadway, N.Y.
We will give special attention to the "Little Gentlemen," and will furnish the boys and young gentlemen with clothes for home and school wear, and for all dress occasions. All novelties in this line will be found in our stock, and the greatest care will be taken with all the materials used, and work done, upon the Children's Clothing. Salesladies will be in attendance to wait upon such as may prefer their services.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
LOUIS L. FORBES, Head of Department,
Formerly with J. C. Arrison.
Our stock in this department will be as fine as can be had, embracing the finest qualities of linen, and all under-garments, collars, cuffs, cravats, canes, umbrellas, valises, and all toilet articles, and whatever else goes to complete a gentleman's attire at home or when travelling.

SPECIAL CARD.
We believe that the growth of our city and the improved tastes of our people in this matter of dress demand such an enterprise, and we propose meeting the demand. We bring to the undertaking a successful and not limited experience, an ample cash capital, the co-operation of the best of workmen in all departments, and a determination to succeed; and with the help of all who are interested not only in the comparatively small matter of
"GOOD CLOTHES",
But also in the great matter of extending the mercantile interest and spirit of our city, we intend making an establishment which will compare favorably both, in the amount of business done and in the manner of doing it, with any similar concern in New York or any other part of the country.
We ask a share of your patronage, solely on the grounds, however, that we can supply you with Clothing, either
READY-MADE,
OR
MADE TO ORDER,
Superior in Style and Finish, and of a greater variety of materials than can be had elsewhere. Will you call at an early date, though you have no intention of buying, and inspect our stock, and examine the new fashion plates and piece goods in the
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT?
The entire public are invited to examine,
The ladies especially, to see the Boys' and Children's Department, which is a PROMINENT FEATURE.
Respectfully,
[4 5 tf JOHN WANAMAKER.

GOOD! GOOD!! GOOD!!!

Good Goods!
We offer the public
We've been getting them ready
And now we are prepared
To set up his types,
And tell the people
And look at the Clothes
And say if they ever
Of such elegant goods;
Come! Come!! Come!!!
And purchase good Clothes
Just the thing
To wear this Spring!
All the winter,
To tell the printer
And make a "DISPLAY;"
To come all day,
So rich and gay,
Saw such an array
So little to pay.
Stay! Stay!! Stay!!!
This fine Spring day.

The people love our Clothes.
The people come and look at our Clothes.
The people take our Clothes home.
The people wear our Clothes.
The people pay for our Clothes.

And we will gratify the people's desire for the best, the cheapest, the most beautiful.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST, FOR CASH
AT THE
BROWN-STONE HALL OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

ECONOMICAL
Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Providence, R. I.
SIMON S. BUCKLIN, President. C. G. McKNIGHT, Vice-President. WILLIAM Y. POTTER, Secretary.
HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, ACTUARY.
Among the Directors, all of whom are men of tried ability as financiers, are
EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM SPRAGUE, EARL P. MASON, ESQ., MAJOR-GENERAL A. E. BURNSIDE, JOHN CARTER BROWN, ESQ., and MOSES B. LOCKWOOD, ESQ.
Rates Lower than other Mutual Companies with Equal Safety and Soundness.
Premiums Non-forfeitable from the First Payment.
ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.
Assets January 1, 1869 - - - $500,886.18
$182 of Assets for every $100 of Liabilities.
Every guarantee that is essential to the honest administration of a LIFE INSURANCE TRUST, and that tends to promote economy, frugality, and integrity, will be found in the "ECONOMICAL."
FRANCIS S. BELDEN, General Agent,
4 8 2t ROOMS 26 AND 27, NO. 430 WALNUT STREET, PHILA.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
Messrs. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS beg to announce that they will place on exhibition at their Galleries, on and after
Saturday, April 10,
a large and interesting collection of Works of American Art, especially illustrative of the progress o Chromo-Lithography in this country.
As inquiry has frequently been made "How Chromos were produced?" and how nearly they resembled their originals, a number of the best American pictures that have been so copied have been placed side by side with these copies, so that the fidelity of the work becomes apparent.
A book has been prepared containing successive impressions of the various stages of Chromos as made, and other interesting information has been placed within easy reach.
Among the pictures thus contrasted are;—
Whittier's "Barefoot Boy."
Correggio's "Magdalene."
Tait's "Group of Chickens."
Brown's "Crown of New England."
Bierstadt's "California Sunset."
Spencer's "Blackberries."
The Exhibition is altogether Free.
A. BIERSTADT'S VESUVIUS,
The great picture of "A Moonlight Eruption of Vesuvius in the Winter of 1868," will be on exhibition on and after SATURDAY, April 10, at EARLE'S GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT Street. Admission, Twenty-five cents. 4 8 3t

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
LOOKING GLASSES,
OIL PAINTINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
4 5 mwf5rp JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

WANTS.
WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call, or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 19, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 3 6 3m

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 Chesnut Street.
Messrs. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS will place on Exhibition, at their Galleries, on and after
Saturday, April 10,
Some of the most important PAINTINGS ever produced in this country. Among the most prominent are
"THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY," By Thomas Hill.
"A WINTER ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS, 1868," By A. Bierstadt.
"GOOD WORDS," By Constant Mayer.
"BOYHOOD OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN," By Eastman Johnson.
"MOUNT DESERT ISLAND," By William T. Richards.
"MORO CASTLE AND THE HARBOR OF HAVANA," By Edmund D. Lewis.
"THE REEF OF NORMAN'S WOE," By Edward Moran.
"THE AMERICAN FALL—NIAGARA," By James Hamilton;
And Paintings by Russell Smith, Wm. L. Wilcox, Xanthus Smith, Isaac L. Williams, Mary Smith, George B. Wood, Daniel R. Knight, and other Philadelphia Artists of prominence.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
4 8 3t NO. 816 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.
W. H. MABREY
Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 128 North FOURTH Street to
No. 235 ARCH Street,
Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.
3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

Art at the Capital.

Don Piatt gives the following spicy criticism of the "art" works at Washington. The sketch will be appreciated by all who have suffered while inspecting the specimens:—

If there is one thing more than another about this city to cause a sensitive man to howl with anguish, it is the display of what some benighted minds are pleased to call art. While at intervals we encounter some specimens that will pass, the great majority is of the sort to make one shudder, and appreciate the dread command once promulgated against graven images. Of these, the worse, if there can be a worse, are the production of that fiend in human shape called Clark Mills. He has assaulted the sacred memory of the Father of his Country in a brazen effigy, set up between Washington and Georgetown. Had this thing been dug out in some of the mines of South America, we might accept it as a curious relic of a barbarous people. As it is, it stands a fearful nightmare of a stallion bestrode by a symbolical creature whose face and figure are as devoid of character and expression as a town pump. There it stands, in its circle of stunted trees and faded grass, like the god of ugliness, reigning over desolation's nakedness.

But if the assault on the Father of his Country is terrible, it softens wonderfully before that made on Old Hickory in Lafayette square. All the political spite of a generation engendered in the bosoms of the old Whigs, condensed and occupied and possessed the soul of Clark Mills when he conceived his Jackson. The bitter old Whigs may rest in peace. Clark Mills has avenged their wrongs. In everlasting brass he is held up to the laughter and ridicule of humanity. He who took the responsibility, and swore by the Eternal, as he put his military heel on the necks of his enemies, and strode on in hardened indifference over broken banks and a violated Constitution, in just retribution is held up to endless irony (no pun) before the house he once was master of.

I can understand the devilish malignity that enacted the brass Jackson; but I cannot understand the motive for the terrible assault made on that useful animal, the horse. Conceive if you can, oh curious reader, innocent of Washington, the clumsiest dray horse that ever eccentric nature put together, suffering from an acute attack of bots, and rearing in mad agony, and you have a faint approach to Clark Mills' assault on the animal.

On this insane monstrosity sits the so-called Jackson, in a pointed swallow-tail, wildly waving his hat and defying the laws of gravitation. I once, many years since, called a lady's attention to Jackson's impossible seat in the saddle, and she responded wittily:

"All the fitter as a representative of Old Hickory. Did he not defy all laws? Why not the law of gravitation? Had this wonderful artist put him on a mule and had the mule kicking up, it would have been all the more happy."

And now we are threatened with a national calamity, in the shape of a monument to the memory of Lincoln. My venerable friend—the honorable, and, in a financial way, able friend—General Spinner, has furnished me with photographic views of the proposed monument. I look at them and shudder. They are such things as come in after-dinner dreams, when plum-puddings and mince-pies deaden the stomach and stimulate the brain, until horrible things take shape and sorely oppress the sleeper. A three-cornered, pyramidal structure towers up, made of solid granite and fairly plastered over with figures. At the base impossible horses are wildly plunging, evidently scared at the monstrosity in their rear. The impossible horses have on them impossible riders. They are supposed to be military people, such as Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.

On the summit sits, in calm indifference to the row below, the late lamented. He sits in the position men always do when writing on a monument. I have at times written on the head of a barrel. I would not like to be perpetuated in granite and bronze when writing on a barrel. I doubt whether my posterity would admire me in such a position. Lincoln has had a *table de nuit* brought him on which to rest his parchment. As Lincoln was an angular, tall, thin, and awkward man, this effigy is a great success. It is as great a success as the statue of Lincoln before the city buildings, and that makes one shiver. It is so like.

Immediately below Lincoln sit, at three corners, Liberty, Justice, and Time. Of these old, Time seems to be in the worse way. Liberty and Justice are doing pretty well, but Time seems to be very sick. Perhaps he don't like it. I should think he wouldn't.

On the next ledge appear some twenty-five people carrying on a violent altercation. At least this is the condition of two sides. On the third the group seem to have recovered from their little unpleasantness, and are sitting down to a game of old sledge or drawpoker. This is a pleasanter spectacle, and relieves one from a grave apprehension.

The ledge on which the disputants are unhappily placed being narrow, the fear comes over one that they may be knocked off and come to grief among the plunging horses at the base. This alarm is in some measure allayed by the fact that the figures are securely anchored by huge bolts through the heels, and that the several coat tails are well pinned behind with like iron bolts. If this fact could be stated in plain English on the monument it would be well, and give the spectators a repose the monument sadly lacks.

On the step or ledge below, we have the American citizen of African descent, in the various attitudes so common to that class in monuments, and seen nowhere else.

I learn that the whole affair is a job, a sort of a grand gift enterprise. That is, while the granite and bronze figure of Mr. Lincoln, and those of Liberty, Justice, and Time, with the statues of the reconstructed, are to be paid for by general subscription, any one contributing the necessary funds can have himself anchored and pinned to the monument. I understand that Henry Ward Beecher, Bishop Simpson, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, and other distinguished gentlemen have been designated. But I believe that when these sensible people come to see the way in which they are to be pilloried, they will incontinently retreat more or less disordered.

If there were any excellence or artistic ability in the thing, this crowding in and covering it over with other objects than the one to which it is dedicated would prove fatal. It would end in being a monument to a miscellaneous assortment of living people able to pay for the exhibition.

I have no wish to attack the committee that selected this design, and now give it encouragement. One of these made the best defense when he said that only one in a thousand had cultivated tastes, and that it would be a hundred years before the masses would be educated up to the fact that the thing was an abortion. In the meantime I add, as the members of the committee are somewhat advanced in years, they will have passed away before condign punishment can be called down upon them. They are safe.

In the way of statuary, if we could banish Mr. Clark Mills and melt down his works we would have left a good deal that, if we cannot be proud of, at least we need not blush to look at. This is especially the case with the later works about the Senate Chamber, and in the old hall of the House.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

I see that an effort is being made to complete the so-called Washington monument here. I hope this will fail. The design, taken from a walking-stick stuck in a pumpkin, has caused more laughter and curses than even the Lincoln monument. If the shaft could be run up, not to the height originally designed, but to its just proportion, it would do; and lovers of art will be gratified to see an appropriation made for such a purpose.

This straining after originality on the part of uncultivated workers in stone and bronze is painful. The range of monumental design, when prescribed by good taste and a cultivated knowledge of the art, is limited. Let any one open a book devoted to this subject, and he will be astonished to find how monuments repeat each other. We pass from obelisk to pillar, from pillar to altar, from altar to arch, and return over the same ground. But it is monstrous for us, possessing such world-renowned artists as Powers, Rogers, and a dozen others, to be wasting our money, and shocking good taste, by patronizing unskilled and presumptuous laborers.

THE ROTUNDA.

Under the beautiful dome of the Capitol one suffers the sharpest attack of disgust. The rotunda is marred by a collection of so-called historical paintings that would scarcely pass creditably as a panorama in a country town. The shin pieces, as Randolph stigmatized Trumbull's series, are claimed to be valuable as historical relics, and as such should be carefully removed to the Smithsonian Institute, where are to be found General Washington's small clothes. Certainly the scenes are poorly executed, and if the faces are, as claimed, a correct likeness, the worthy old patriots of the revolution must have been run in the same mould.

If from these we pass to the later efforts, we find in one instance only any improvement. I do not know whether the "Embarkation of the Pilgrims" would be so charming if exhibited by itself, or seen surrounded by other good paintings, but in this circle of helpless mediocrity and pretentious ignorance, one hastens to and lingers delighted before it. The story is told with charming effect. The beauty, grace, finish, and life are parts of the real fact, that we feel going on before us.

We can find something to criticize in the "Landing of Columbus" or the "Baptism of Pocahontas." The poor artists with feeble imaginations have unpretendingly done their work, and gone their ways, and we go ours with no memory of their little efforts. This cannot be said of Powell's "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi." It makes upon us a violent assault. We cannot escape it if we would. The coloring, grouping, and drawing make us feel for a penknife or look about for stones. The pretentious painter of historical subjects excites the combative. We are haunted by a monstrosity. The artist sought to give us De Soto discovering the Mississippi, and he strangely leaves out De Soto and the Mississippi. We look in vain for either. In their steads we have a brevet brigadier-general in a new uniform, on a fat, sleek war horse, in a pictorial state of pawing and snorting. How the horse and rider got to the Mississippi, other than through the special imposition of Providence, bothers us, unless we take the solution offered by the artist. The Mississippi is not there.

The great fact, and the one we want, could not get into the little mind of the little artist. We ask for the indomitable explorer, worn out by hard usage and an unbroken wilderness, looking at the inland sea, sweeping down through melancholy wilds to the Gulf.

For this atrocious caricature our Government paid twenty-five thousand dollars, and, after twelve years of jeers and laughter, the same Government gives a commission to the same artist to paint another caricature, for the further sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and this, too, with the evidence before it that the artist is W. H. Powell, and none other.

When he came here to hang about the lobbies and buttonhole members of Congress, to the shame and disgust of all true artists, who will starve in their studios rather than beg for patronage, he brought with him the unhappy painting now at Columbus, called "Perry's Victory." In this Perry is omitted, as was De Soto. In place of the gallant sailor, swinging himself from the sinking vessel to the open boat, begrimed with powder and stained with blood, showing in his face only an anxiety to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat, we have the "Black Avenger of the Spanish Main," in a melodramatic attitude and a superb uniform, defying the British lion in an open boat.

My subject carries me beyond my prescribed limit. We need here the revival of a commission that once existed, made up of gentlemen of taste, to serve without compensation, whose consent was necessary before a work could be accepted. A commission made up such gentlemen as Mr. Joseph Longworth of Cincinnati, Mr. Belmont of New York, and Charles Francis Adams, would save us money and reputation. It is hard to realize, and yet it is the fact, that it calls for as much cultivation, in its way, to judge correctly of a work of art as it does to create it. Members of Congress are not renowned in this way. But while they call in experts when required to legislate in reference to mechanics, each one feels at home in art, and will vote away the people's money for monstrosities that make cultivated people shudder.

D. P.

CLOTHING.

WESTON & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

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SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1·25 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 264 S. SECOND Street. 4 3 3m

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore, Samuel S. Moon, Gillies Dallett, Edwin Greble, William W. Keen, Ferdinand J. Dreer, George L. Buzby, S. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 213 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16§

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street, was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. CALDWELL & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

2 11 PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS," No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COOPER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS

All Trunks now made at
THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,
Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.
GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.
N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts.
TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.
2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of LORENZ ISCHY.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH ISCHY, Executor of the last will and testament of LORENZ ISCHY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 13, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
4 2 fmw5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirt inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Dec. 14, 1868.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.
BAGGAGE.
Duncan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.
Trains leave West Chester at 8 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
4 10§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 630 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	8·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.
Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3⅝, 4, 5, 6¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6½, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NOR

CITY COUNCILS.

SELECT COUNCIL.—A stated meeting was held yesterday afternoon. President William S. Stokley in the chair.

A message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the ordinance to authorize the removal of the city railroad tracks from Market street west of Fi tenth street. The Mayor says: "It is a grave problem what its effect may be upon the trade and the general prosperity of our city. To remove to a more distant place the point from which our merchants receive, and to which they convey, their goods for shipment is to increase the expenses of drayage, and with the sharp competition under which business is done is perhaps to encourage the trade of rival cities at the expense of our own. * * * I submit, with great respect, to the wisdom of Councils, the propriety of maturely considering this whole subject before acting, and I will gladly approve any bill which is framed upon a thorough and comprehensive view of this important question. An important step in this direction was taken by Common Council at their last meeting, in the reference to the Railroad Committee of the question as to which streets shall, hereafter, be used for railroad purpo es. To determine in advance where forwarding warehouses should go, when by reason of the removal of the rails they are obliged to leave Market street, seems to me to have much value."

The message was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The annual report the Boiler Inspector was received from the Mayor.

A communication was received from the street-cleansing contractors, stating that their opinion is that the legal effect of the reenactment of the Legislature is to supercede their contracts, and not wishing to throw any obstacles in the way of the Board of Health, they will cease work on the 14th instant, claiming pay up to that date. Referred to Committee on Law.

Mr. Franciscus submitted a resolution authorizing the Superintendent of City Railroads to remove all railroad tracks and turnouts from Broad street, between Olive and Vine, forthwith. Adopted—yeas 21, nays 2.

Mr. Plumly pesented a petition for a change of the place of voting in Second Division, Twelfth Ward. Referred.

Mr. Shermer, a petition for the re-division of the Seventh Ward.

The Committee on Water Works reported a resolution to lay waterpipe in Adams, Thirty-ninth, Warren, Belgrade and other streets. Adopted.

The Committee on Schools reported an ordinance making a further appropriation of $5000 for the erection of a new schoolhouse on Third street, below Green. Adopted.

Mr. Ritchie introduced an ordinance approving a contract with George H. Brinkworth for the erection of e new schoolhouse on Turner street, n ar sixth, in the Twenty-fifth Ward, at $13,900. Passed.

Mr. Fox, of the committee to verify the cash accounts of the City Treasurer, reported. Cash balance on hand Mreah 1, 1869 $1,995,370 69
Cash received during the month... 2,436,487 82

Total..... $4,344,858 25
Deduct payments made during the month..... 3,546,215 69

Balance..... $798,646 56
Appropriated as follows:
For the payment of interest on city loan..... $93,315 39
For the payment of sinking fund securities..... 64,424 18
For the payment of registered warrants and special claims..... 33,956 99

The Committee on Police reported a bill providing that dogs running at large, in any part of the city, shall be taken up during the entire year. Adopted.

The police appointments presented by the Mayor were confirmed.

Resolution from Common Council for the paving of certain streets was concurred in. Also, a resolution to change the location of the United States Fire Company. Also, an ordinance authorizing the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to sell certain lots of ground and buildings thereon. Also, an ordinance relative to steam fire-engines, obstruct-passenger railways in time of fire. Also, a resolution disbanding the South Penn Hose Company.

The resolution reported by the Railroad Committee last week, extending, until January, 1872, the period for the opening of Fifteenth street through the Baltimore Railroad depot.

Mr. King moved to fix the time as January, 1870.

Mr. Hopkins contended that this would not give the company sufficient time to erect a new depot.

Mr. King said that the present depot will not be interfered with, as it has been built in anticipation of the street being opened at some time. He was surprised that the people in that locality had not demanded this improvement long ago, and urged the immediate opening of the street.

After a long discussion the amendment was not agreed to—yeas 9, nays 16.

Mr. Franciscus moved to strike out 1872 and insert 1871. Not agreed to.

The resolution was then agreed to. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Joseph F. Marcer, President, called the Chamber to order at a quarter past three o'clock.

The following communication was received from the street contractors:

To the Councils of Philadelphia: Gentlemen—Under the act of March 18, 1869, the Board of Health, on the third day of April advertised for proposals for cleansing the city, and they have indicated that they will consider them on the 15th instant. We had been advised that the legal effect of that act was to supersede our contracts, and we have only continued after its passage because of our desire to prevent our districts becoming filthy by reason of the time which the Board would necessarily allow in making arrangements for the performance of their duty. After, however, the appearance of the advertisement, a further continuance on our part might be ascribed to an intention to prevent an execution of the powers of the Board. To avoid misapprehension, we shall, therefore, stop work on the night of the 14th, and shall claim pay on the basis of our contracts up to that date. We have felt it due to you to inform you of our intentions. Your obedient servants, E. S. GLUE,
ALEXANDER REED,
HENRY BICKLEY.

The communication was laid on the table.

The Chair, by virtue of a resolution, appointed Harry Griffiths page for Common Council.

A communication from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, notifying the Chamber that he had suspended the Mechanic Engine for riotous conduct, was referred to the Committee on Fire and Trusts.

An ordinance offered by Mr. Shoemaker, authorizing the Mayor to affix the seal of the city of Philadelphia to a bond for the faithful application of the purchase money of certain real estate was passed.

The Highway Committee reported two bills—one granting permission to Messrs. Frazier, Rodgers & Co. for the purpose of connecting their manufactory, on the east and west side of Bread street, by an underground passage, and the other authorizing the paving of Beckett street from Woodland to Forty-third street. Both were agreed to.

Mr. Wagner, of the Committee on Gas, reported an ordinance authorizing the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to sell certain lots of ground at Second and Almond streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Smith chairman of the Committee on Fire and Trusts, reported a resolution to change the location of the United States Fire Company from Wood street, above Fourth, to Fourth street, above Wood. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance compelling fire companies in time of fires to place their steamers on the side of the streets so as not to interfere with railway travel. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution suspending the South Penn Hose Company for one year from the 1st of April, for assaulting Assistant Engineer Hessler, and inciting to riot at the fire on Second street, near Green.

This resolution was discussed at great length.

Mr. Wagner moved to recommit, with instructions to report the disbanding of the company.

Mr. Hetzell said that could be done without sending the bill back to the committee.

Mr. Wagner withdrew his motion, and moved that the resolution be so amended as to provide for the disbandment of the company.

Mr. Shoemaker moved to postpone for one week. Lost.

The motion of Mr. Wagner was agreed to, and the resolution passed by a vote of 33 yeas to 9 nays.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Evans, to rearrange the boundary lines of certain divisions in the Twenty-fourth Ward was passed.

The bill from Select Council, authorizing the removal, at once, of the rails on Broad streets, was concurred in.

The Committee on Police, through Mr. Shane, reported a resolution for the discharge of the committee from the consideration of a petition of citizens of the Twenty-second Ward in reference to the erection of frame buildings. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance granting permission to James Masterson to erect an iron awning in front of his place. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Police to take action in reference to placing more light on the river front. Agreed to.

A resolution offered by Mr. Canning, instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to proceed to widen Cadwalader street, from Thompson to Master street, was referred.

Mr. Allison offered a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to notify owners and occupants of stores and warehouses on Market street to remove the cobble stones of footways, and pave the same with brick or flat hewn stones. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed a committee of conference on the Select Council bill preventing the running at large of boys.

The following bills from Select Council were concurred in:

Ordinance making an additional appropriation of $5000 for the erection of the new school building on Third street, below Green.

Ordinance to approve the contract for the erection of school buildings in the Twenty-fifth Ward.

The ordinance providing for the enlargement of Select Council chamber was postponed.

Common Council insisted on its amendments to the Building Commission bill, and the Chamber adjourned.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1874.....	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881.....	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad).....	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).....	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee).....	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan.....	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock.....	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock.....	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock.....	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock.....	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties.....	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,139,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate.....	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made.....	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company.....	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3356. Estimated value.....	1,813 00
	Cash in bank..... $116,150 28	
	Cash in drawer..... 413 95	116,563 73
		$1,647,337 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Taliett, Jr.,
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INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets..... $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
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Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL.....	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....	1,083,528 72
PREMIUMS.....	1,193,843 41
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital..... $200,000 00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1868..... 479,283 20

DIRECTORS.

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Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James Aertsen,

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Allow the Renters of Stands at the ends of South Eleventh Street Market Houses to Sell Fresh Fish on said Stands.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That after the passage of this ordinance the renters of the stands at the ends of the several sections of market houses on South Eleventh street may sell fresh fish from said stands, all ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
Authorizing the opening of portions of Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Berks streets, in the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth wards.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby instructed to give three months' notice to the owners of property through and over which Sixteenth street, from Columbia avenue to Montgomery street, in the Twentieth ward; and Eighteenth street, from Norris street to Berks street; and Berks street, from Eighteenth street to Uber street, in the Twenty-eighth ward, will pass, that said streets will be opened as public highways, the same being required for drainage purposes.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the City Commissioners to pay a bill to R. J. Levis, M. D.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying R. J. Levis, M. D., for microscopic and chemical examination of blood stains in case of Commonwealth vs. G. S. Twitchell. And the warrant shall be drawn by the City Commissioners.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
Regulating the Size of Curb-stone.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the curb-stone in streets less than twenty feet in width shall not be less than three feet long, fifteen inches wide, and four inches thick, and in all other streets the curb-stones shall be not less than four feet long, twenty inches wide, and five inches thick. And so much of any ordinance as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed, and any and all curb-stones heretofore set or used, and which come up to the requirements of this ordinance, are hereby approved and declared sufficient.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Controller.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Controller be and he is hereby instructed to countersign a warrant drawn against item 36 of the annual appropriation to the Department of Markets and City Property, for one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-four cents ($114 24), for repairs to chairs and other furniture in Independence Hall.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Solicitor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby instructed to immediately commence suit against Charles H. Crawford, the contractor for cleaning the streets of the "First District," and against his sureties, for all damages incurred by the city in consequence of his failure to perform his contract.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869.)

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Thirty-ninth, Story, Harrison, and Apple streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Thirty-ninth street, from Bridge street to Elm; Story street, from Thirty-sixth to Fortieth street; Harrison street, from Main street to Willow street; and Apple street, from Susquehanna avenue to Dauphin street, for the paving thereof; the conditions of which contract shall be, that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property-owners respectively fronting on said streets, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep said streets in good condition for three years after the paving is finished.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To authorize the Grading, Curbing, and Paving of Footways on Adam Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property fronting on Adam street, from Frankford street to Sellers street (in the Twenty-third ward), to grade, curb, and pave footways, and if they neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of said notice for thirty days from the date thereof, the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby directed to proceed and do the work, and collect the cost from the property-owners.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relating to the Official Bond of James Lynd, Late City Solicitor.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Mayor is hereby authorized and requested to deliver to James Lynd, late City Solicitor, the official bond executed by him in pursuance of resolution entitled "Resolution Approving the Sureties of James Lynd, City Controller Elect:" Provided, that the City Solicitor shall certify that the accounts of the said James Lynd are correct, and that there appears to be no default.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Opening of Franklin and "D" Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property through and over which Franklin street, from Diamond street to Montgomery avenue, and "D" street, from Kensington avenue to old Front street, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice the said streets will be required for public use.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Laying of Board Sidewalks on Passyunk Road.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property fronting on Passyunk road, from Broad street to Point Breeze Gas Works, to grade the footways and lay board sidewalks in front of their respective property, and if they neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of said notice for the space of thirty days, then, in such case, the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby directed to contract with a suitable person to do the work, and collect the cost from the property-owners.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Controller.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Controller be and he is hereby instructed to countersign a warrant or warrants that may be drawn against Item 49 of the annual appropriation to the Department of Markets and City Property for the year 1869 for the construction of a culvert on Walnut street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, there being an error in said item by placing the words Seventeenth and Eighteenth therein.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Removal of Turnouts from Railroad Tracks on Broad Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Superintendent of City Railroads be and he is hereby authorized and directed to remove all turnouts from the railroad tracks on Broad street, from Willow street to Washington avenue, on the first day of July, A. D. 1869, and that the said Superintendent is hereby instructed immediately upon the passage of this resolution to notify all persons using the said turnouts that the said turnouts will be removed on the day above mentioned.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To authorize the Grading of Thirty-ninth, Eighth, and Story streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Thirty-ninth street, from Grape street to Haverford street, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; Eighth street, from Montgomery street to Berks street, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-six dollars; and Story street, from Thirty-eighth street to Thirty-ninth street, at a cost not exceeding three hundred and thirty dollars, all of the said streets to be graded to the established grade of the city.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKKEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Authorizing the City Treasurer to Employ Two Temporary Clerks.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby empowered to employ two additional clerks for the space of sixty days, at a salary at a rate not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eighteen hundred and sixty nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Solicitor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby requested to ask for a Jury of Review, to assess damages caused by the opening of all streets ordered by Councils.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved the sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Authorizing the Committee on Investigating the accounts of the City Treasurer to destroy certain warrants.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the committee on investigating the accounts of the City Treasurer be and they are hereby instructed, in conjunction with the City Controller and City Treasurer, to destroy all city warrants which are in the department, up to January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two (1862).

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Mayor to Execute a Deed to Elphrey Heritage for Certain Real Estate.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to seal, acknowledge, and deliver a deed, and do all other acts, matters, and things incident and necessary to perfect the title on behalf of the city of Philadelphia, trustee for the several purposes and objects set forth and declared in the last will and testament of James Wills, deceased, to Elphrey Heritage in fee for all that certain lot or piece of ground situate at the southwest corner of Eighteenth street and Race street, in the Tenth ward of said city, containing in front or breadth on the said Race street one hundred and ten feet, and extending in length or depth southward of that width along the said Eighteenth street, between parallel lines at right angles to the said Race street one hundred and thirty feet to a six-feet-wide alley, to be laid out and opened for the use of this and other lots bounding thereon.

And also all that certain lot or piece of ground situate at the southeast corner of Nineteenth street and Race street, in the Tenth ward of the said city, containing in front or breadth on the said Race street one hundred and ten feet, and extending in length or depth southward of that width along the said Nineteenth street, between parallel lines at right angles to the said Race street, one hundred and thirty feet to a six feet wide alley, to be laid out and opened for the use of this and other lots bounding thereon; for the price or sum of seventy-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-four cents. The said purchase money to be secured in such manner as shall be approved by the Board of Managers of Wills' Hospital.

JOSEPH P. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS
All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.
Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between Market and Chesnut.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
3 2 Superintendent.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENT Street, below Chesnut.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 156 N. Ninth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, DINING ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, MADE BY MEYER; BOOKCASE, FINE CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
April 12 at 10 o'clock, at No. 156 N. Ninth street, below Race, by catalogue the handsome walnut parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture; fine-toned 7-octave piano-forte, made by Meyer; superior walnut bookcase, fine ingrain and other carpets, china, glassware, kitchen utensils, etc., etc.
May be examined on the morning of sale, at 8 o'clock. 4 9 3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,
April 13, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange,
BROAD (North), No. 809—Brick Dwelling.
CHRISTIAN, No. 419—Brick Dwelling.
MONTGOMERY, Twenty-third Ward—Valuable Farm, 62½ acres.
TACONY, River Delaware, Twenty-third Ward—Elegant Country Seat.
PINE, No. 409—Modern Residence.
WALNUT LANE, Twenty-second Ward—Elegant Residences.
OLIVE, No. 1616—Genteel Dwelling.
TENTH, No. 416 (South)—Store and Dwelling.
CURRANT ALLEY, No. 239—Brick Dwelling.
ACORN ALLEY, Nos. 226 and 228—Two Brick Dwellings.
QUINCE, No. 208—Genteel Dwelling.
TWO GROUND RENTS—Each $84½ a year.
LINDEN, No. 34 (Germantown)—Residence and large Lot.
GREEN and JOHNSON, Twenty-second Ward—Residence and large Lot.
BURLINGTON, N. J.—Residence, large Lot, and River Wharf.
ENTERPRISE, First Ward—2 Lots.
SEVENTH and MOUNTAIN, First Ward—Lot.
DESHONG, Twenty-sixth Ward—Lot.
MAIN, Germantown, No. 4522—Store and Dwelling.
BARKER, No. 1706—Genteel Dwelling.
FRANKFORD ROAD—Lot.
TWELFTH (North), No. 1714—Brick Cottage.
SIXTEENTH (North), No. 556—Modern Residence.
LUZERNE COUNTY, Pa.—Country Place, 10 acres.
TULIP—Lot.
TWENTY-FIFTH, south of Spruce—Lot.
CHERRY, No. 1222—Brick Stable and 5 Dwellings.
FRANKLIN, No. 2126—Brick Dwelling.
HUTCHINSON, Twentieth Ward—Valuable Lot.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TRACKS UP.

City Councils Have the Rails on Broad Street Removed in the Night.

Last evening an animated spectacle was presented on Broad street, north of Market. The shifts, subterfuges, and evasions of the forwarding men on the former street in relation to the stipulated removal of the railway tracks at last culminated, by the intervention of certain legislation at Harrisburg, in the tying of a kind of Gordian knot, which it behooved Councils peremptorily to cut. And they did cut it. It will be remembered that the date originally specified for the taking up of the tracks on Broad street was the 1st of the present month. Previous to the arrival of that day, the parties who made use of the said tracks petitioned Councils for an extension of time, stating that if the were allowed until the 1st of July, they would ask nothing more. Notwithstanding a great opposition to this extension evinced both in Councils and by the townspeople generally, it was granted as a conciliatory measure, in the hope that by its allowance the difficulty would be definitively determined. The large majority of the forwarding merchants and others who employed the tracks on Broad street signed the agreement to request no further delay. Several of them, however—as might now, in view of the recent occurrences, be justly suspected, by design—did not affix their names. This afforded them a loop hole of escape from its provisions. It is now reported that they raised some $26,000 among themselves, to influence the Legislature to pass a bill providing that the city of Philadelphia should not remove the rails unless she reimbursed damages to the property owners on the street. Whether this report be true or not, certain it is that about two weeks since a bill of that character made its appearance at Harrisburg, but was not then considered. Yesterday, however, it was suddenly sprung in both houses, passed, but afterwards reconsidered and laid over in the lower house. City Councils, seeing their danger, yesterday afternoon likewise passed a resolution in reference to these same tracks. They authorized the Mayor to forthwith remove all the rails on Broad street, and thus headed off the game of the "Broad street men" in the Legislature. This bill was signed last evening by the Mayor, in the directors' room of the Academy of Music. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred laborers had already been engaged, and everything gotten in readiness to have the tracks up before daylight this morning. At a quarter to 9 o'clock P. M. they commenced work. The novel sight of working scores by lanterns soon attracted large crowds, and the street was rapidly thronged with interested and amused spectators. The work progressed bravely. The rails came up rapidly and easily, were carelessly tossed to the side of the street, while they who had wrenched them from their hold went along to the next stretch. The "Broad street men" were taken completely by surprise—Councils had them on the hip. Not anticipating any such action, they had run a number of freighted cars upon the sidings or turnouts in front of their warehouses, and there the cars were left standing. How they will be transported to the main tracks on Market or Willow street is a matter not now known. Some difficulty will be experienced in the task. It has been ascertained that neither the Pennsylvania Railroad nor the Reading Railroad had any part in getting the last bill before the Legislature. The "Broad street men" were its originators, furtherers, and supporters. Mr. Franciscus was informed by the officers of both the roads mentioned that they had no share in the matter; that they desired no additional delay. Yesterday morning, besides, Mr. Franciscus wrote a note to Mr. Kingston, of the Pennsylvania road, stating that, from present indications, the rails would all be up before daylight this morning, and requesting him not to allow any cars to remain at nightfall upon the tracks in Broad street. No partiality at all has been shown in the prosecution of the removal. The track of the Pennsylvania road running south from Market street to Olive, thence to the freight depot of the company, is also to be taken up. This morning the removed rails are being carted away by the city authorities, as they belong to the city. Large crowds are congregated on the street watching operations. It is expected that an indignation meeting of the "Broad street men" will be held this afternoon. They manifest a great deal of bitter feeling at the action of the Councils. But who is to blame? Verily, they themselves.

THE GERMAN METHODISTS.

Anniversary of the Missionary Society.

The anniversary of the Missionary Society of the East German Methodist Episcopal Conference was held on Wednesday evening, in the Girard Avenue Methodist Church. Able addresses were made by members of the Conference. The contributions for the cause have increased during the year. The mission work in Germany is in a prosperous condition. Members, 5928; chapels, 23; preaching places in circuits around chapels, 277; collections gold), $10,416; Sunday schools, 139; scholars, 5868. The points occupied cover all Germany, occupy the German cantons of Switzerland, and extend to the Germans in Geneva and Paris. The Martin Mission Institute, just built at Frankfort-on-the-Main, called after the name of John T. Martin, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I., who contributed twenty-five thousand dollars for that purpose, is a tower of strength. It is under the oversight of Rev. J. F. Hurst, D. D., well known in this land for his ripe scholarship. The Book Concern located at Bremen issue four periodical papers, *The Evangelist*, *The Children's Friend*, *The Missionary Gazette*, and *The Monthly Messenger*. These find a circulation throughout Germany and Switzerland; also to the numerous German colonies and villages in Turkey, Russia, Hungary, and France.

To-day's Proceedings of the Conference.

The business of the Conference was resumed this morning, at the church, Girard avenue, near Twelfth. Bishop Simpson, Moderator, in the chair.

Rev. Mr. Grim opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the journal of the previous day was read and approved.

Rev. John C. Deininger was added to the Committee on Church Extension.

The report of the Port Mission of New York was read. This mission has been inaugurated for the benefit of German emigrants arriving in this country. The managers have secured about five houses at the corner of Chamber and Pearl streets for the accommodation of emigrants and their children. The Mission House associated with it was established in 1866, and is one of the results of the centenary celebration of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $20,000 of its capital being the centenary gift of the President of the Board of Trustees, J. Ockershausen, Esq.

During the year 2602 persons have been boarded in the Mission House, against 1456 during the first nine months of its existence. The greater number of these were from the West. The receipts of the year amounted to $28,246·56, and the total disbursements $28,178·76, leaving a balance of $68. A circular letter in reference to lay delegation was read by the Secretary.

The subject of lay delegation in the Methodist Church was fully endorsed. The letter states that the introduction of laymen into the highest council of the Church is neither wrong in principle nor dangerous in practice. A committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Kirdler, Rev. C. Yost, and Rev. C. Blinn, to take charge of the letter and report on the same.

The statistics of the different churches for the astp year were then received, and taken charge of by appropriate committees.

A resolution was adopted in relation to the decease of Rev. J. Lyon, former pastor of the Girard Avenue German Methodist Church, and it was ordered that addresses should be made on Saturday morning in relation thereto, after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated.

John Fladd was elected to Local Deacon's orders.

F. Glenk was admitted into full connection. Bishop Simpson then addressed the candidate in an admirable manner, calling his attention to the importance of piety as an element of power; the importance of the pastoral work, a faithful shepherd looking after the interests of the flock; preach with the Holy Ghost, looking for results; exhorted him to preach not merely for a living, but with a desire for the advancement of the cause of Christ. The spirit of rationalism shown by many of the emigrants to this country could be rebuked as a minister of the Gospel by his doctrine, spirit, and life. It should be his aim to hold up Gospel truth in a way to convince those who are in error.

F. Glenk was previously ordained a Deacon. John Fladd was admitted on trial.

Quite a number of places were put in nomination as the seat of Conference—Fortieth street, New York; Rochester; New Haven; Newark; Buffalo; Scranton; Baltimore. Fortieth street, New York, was fixed.

Rev. J. J. Fabricius Brunow was admitted into Conference yesterday. His orders were recognized, and he, on motion to-day, was excused from pursuing the studies covering four years. He made a kindly address, expressive of his love for the brethren, and his purpose to labor for Christ.

ANOTHER POLICE ORDER.—Chief Mulholland this morning called the Lieutenants of Police together, and informed them that complaint had been entered, stating that some of the lieutenants and sergeants, in reproving their subordinates, were in the habit of using profane language. This, he said, must not be allowed, as it was not only in itself entirely unbecoming, but provocative of breaches of discipline.

A DERRICK FALLS DOWN.—About half-past 8 o'clock last evening, as a tugboat was towing a brig from Mead street wharf, the fluke of the anchor which was hanging on the bow of the brig caught in the foot of the immense derrick erected on the end of the pier, and pulled it to the ground. There were a number of children on the wharf at the time, but fortunately none were injured. Several hogsheads of molasses were destroyed.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Annual Report of the Controllers—Operations During the Year 1868.

From the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Board of Controllers of Public Schools for the year 1868, which has just been published, we extract several important and interesting passages.

Daniel Steinmetz, Esq., the President of the Board, in his special report to the Controllers, thus enumerates in detail the result of the past year's action:—

"A thorough revision of studies. A reorganization of divisions, and the establishment of the senior class. A careful examination and reduction of text-books. A classification of all unclassified schools. The formation of a new code for the qualification of teachers. The adoption of a new set of laws and rules for the government of the board and the schools. The qualification of 213 new teachers. The examination and passage of 3243 bills, and drawing of warrants for the same. Finishing of 21 new buildings, at a cost of $272,926·65. Expending for special items of repairs in the various sections, the sum of $17,719. Expenditure of $1,078,316·76 for current expenses of salaries of teachers and housekeepers, rents, furniture, stoves and furnaces, repairs, etc., including the purchase and distribution of the following supplies:—

181,934	volumes of books.	334	dozen inkstands and wells.
38,628	charts, cards, etc.	5	casks slate pencils.
3213½	reams paper.	840	gross chalk.
1,505	gross pens.	5000	tons coal.
200	gross penholders.	5293	packages kindling wood.
674	gallons ink.		
202	dozen slates.		

Concerning the salaries of the male teachers in our public schools, Mr. Steinmetz says:—

"In other cities the salaries of teachers are fixed by the department having charge of school interests, in Philadelphia the whole matter is practically under the control of the city Councils, and notwithstanding your board have frequently asked for an advance of salary for the male principals of grammar schools, yet as frequently has it been denied. It has consequently become a matter of grave concern to determine from what source male teachers are in future to be obtained.

"The highest salary paid in a grammar school is $1650, and for this sum is demanded an amount of talent which would command a much larger compensation in almost any other profession. It is declared that teachers are to be found willing to take the position at the salary. This is true; but generally the incumbent is either too old to seek a change of profession in life, or accepts the position as a temporary promotion, expecting to leave it when something better offers. How many of our prominent male teachers of other days are now occupied in commercial employments, which afford them a much better compensation than public school teaching, which they were obliged to abandon, because it did not yield them a respectable living for their families?

"It is a mortifying reflection, that the great city of Philadelphia compels her male teachers to give the best years of their lives to her service without adequate compensation, and when age brings weakness and decay, permits them to be removed from position, to depend, it may be, upon the cold charity of the world for daily bread."

In reference to the reduction of the number of pupils in the public schools, Mr. Steinmetz says:—

"The annual statement of the number of pupils in attendance at the public schools, would seem to indicate there had been a falling off, as compared with the attendance of last year.

"This arises from the introduction of the new rule of semi-annual instead of quarterly promotions; and as the semi-annual promotions occur in July and January, we are, of course, deprived of the benefit, in this year's exhibit, of the one just at hand.

"Immediately after an examination, and consequent promotion, the lower schools are enabled to receive the applicants who may have been waiting admission, perhaps for months, and thus the aggregate number is largely increased.

"The increase following the January examination should be added to the past year, to show the proper increase since last report. The discrepancy arises only for the year of the introduction of the new rule, and will not appear in future experience, as hereafter every year will have its proper apportionment."

The Expenditures During 1868

for the different sections are set forth in the following statement:—

		Salaries of Teachers.	*Total.*
High School		$27,875·83	$33,743·79
Normal "		8,510·00	12,394·63
First	Section	25,953·40	26,903·90
Second	"	27,359·00	42,004·81
Third	"	26,921·00	42,923·53
Fourth	"	21,254·00	34,034·40
Fifth	"	22,542·00	32,590·72
Sixth	"	16,483·00	26,523·82
Seventh	"	24,487·63	40,957·00
Eighth	"	16,381·00	25,310·26
Ninth	"	16,325·00	26,835·32
Tenth	"	24,555·00	36,098·01
Eleventh	"	19,899·00	28,382·29
Twelfth	"	16,353·32	42,418·35
Thirteenth	"	18,267·00	29,137·97
Fourteenth	"	33,952·00	52,725·46
Fifteenth	"	36,049·90	59,170·77
Sixteenth	"	21,393·00	34,124·89
Seventeenth	"	21,291·00	31,711·56
Eighteenth	"	32,087·00	50,312·91
Nineteenth	"	29,218·00	45,270·35
Twentieth	"	39,058·70	57,236·42
Twenty-first	"	17,725·14	25,882·48
Twenty-second	"	23,322·45	31,423·71
Twenty-third	"	27,471·10	38,178·80
Twenty-fourth	"	16,218·48	27,912·04
Twenty-fifth	"	16,860·23	30,589·30
Twenty-sixth	"	22,956·11	36,003·54
Twenty-seventh	"	21,246·46	32,811·65
Twenty-eighth	"	9,264·51	14,137·71
		$681,280·26	$1,057,150·65
General expenses			19,666·11
Night Schools (Colored)			1,500·00
Total			$1,078,316·76

New School Houses.

The following shows the appropriations and expenditures for new school houses in the different sections during the year 1868:—

SECTIONS.	*Amount Appropriated.*	*Amount Paid.*	*Balance.*
First	$9,350	....	$9,350
Second	7,206	$7,175	31
Third	12,263	12,263	....
Fourth	23,522	11,102	12,420
Fifth	55,000	....	55,000
Sixth	15,035	15,035	....
Seventh	26,110	12,077	14,033
Ninth	18,875	10,139	8,736
Tenth	23,175	9,538	13,638
Eleventh	23,400	3,400	20,000
Twelfth	19,268	7,873	11,395
Thirteenth	9,113	9,113	....
Fourteenth	12,476	7,947	4,529
Fifteenth	24,443	24,443	....
Sixteenth	9,269	9,269	....
Seventeenth	45,000	32,548	12,452
Eighteenth	16,206	16,206	....
Nineteenth	8,338	8,338	....
Twenty-first	4,764	....	4,764
Twenty-third	2,469	2,469	....
Twenty-fourth	25,970	24,269	1,701
Twenty-fifth	6,860	2,837	4,023
Twenty-sixth	12,000	5,440	6,560
To reimburse the City Treasurer	48,678	....	48,674
Contingencies	7,548	3,811	3,737
	$466,335	$255,092	$231,243
McClellan School House, 25th Section,	15,000	14,976	24
	$481,335	$260,068	$231,126
Ord. June 29, 1868	35,616	22,799	10,817
Total	$514,951	$272,867	$241,943

The Girls' Normal School.

In the report of Mr. George W. Fetter, the Principal of the Girls' Grammar School, we find the following statement, giving the attendance, admissions, and withdrawals since the last report;—

Attending school January 1, 1868	358
Graduated or discontinued from January 1 to February 17, 1868	63
Remaining	295
Admitted at the close of the term	82
Never attended	7
Attending school February 17, 1868	370
Graduated or discontinued at the close of or during the term ending July 15, 1868	85
Remaining	285
Admitted at the close of the term	99
Attending school September 7, 1868	384
Discontinued from September 7, 1868, to December 31, 1868	4
Attending school December 31, 1868	380

Mr. Fetter further says:—The alteration in the name of the school necessitated but few modifications in its course of training, as it has been serving the purposes of a Normal School since the change in its organization, in 1865. Its usefulness is manifest, from the interest exhibited and objects aimed at by its pupils and graduates, as shown in the following table:—

Left during the year by graduation	80
" before graduation	72
Total	152
Engaged in teaching during the same period	130
Graduates still unemployed, desiring to teach	12
Graduates who do not intend to teach	4
Left on account of ill health, etc.	6
Total	152

In the report of the Principal of the Central High School, we do not find any statement of the numbers in attendance, etc., but simply the announcement that "the average attendance is greater than it has been for some years."

The Building Contracts.

Mr. Lewis H. Esler, the Inspector of School Buildings, in concluding his report, says:—

"In conclusion, the Inspector may be permitted to call the attention of the board to the necessity of weeding out inferior and irresponsible contractors. The present system of awarding contracts to men not known as good mechanics or responsible and reliable men, merely because they are the lowest bidders, and can produce, from among the men who expect to furnish them with the materials, sureties for the performance of their contracts, has largely augmented the labors of the Committee on Property, and has resulted in several instances in failures to finish the buildings, and in others in the very inferior buildings of which just complaint is made in several sections, and which the inspector has been powerless to prevent."

A TRIPLE WEDDING—certainly a novel and interesting affair—occurred on Wednesday afternoon at the Thirty-eighth Street Methodist Episcopal Church of West Philadelphia. The three brides were all daughters of John Blakeley, Esq. of this city. In the presence of an immense audience, the triple ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. A. Cleveland, the pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. William Dickenson, of Pottsville.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Last evening about 11 o'clock, fire broke out in the rear basement of store No 231 Market street, and before the flames were extinguished they had extended to the stores adjacent on either side, and to several houses on Church alley. Up to this time the origin of the fire is involved in mystery.

The buildings were all four stories in height, and ran through to Church street. They were occupied and owned by the following firms, whose losses and insurances are as follows:—No. 231 Market street was occupied by Nolen, Norris & Co. Loss on stock and fixtures, $20,000, which is insured in the Reliance of this city for $5000, and in three Baltimore companies for $5000 each. The first floor of No. 220 Church alley was occupied by J. T. Sproul & Co., dealers in woollen and cotton warps, who sustained slight damage and are fully covered by insurance. The upper stores were occupied by George H. Oberteuffer, Agent for A. Busch & Co., of New York, importers of foreign silk and cotton dress goods. The stock was valued at $150,000, and is badly damaged by smoke. Loss cannot be estimated, but is insured in city, New York, New England, and foreign companies. The building belongs to the Alex. Fullerton estate, and is damaged to the extent of $5000. Insured in the Hand-in-Hand and other companies.

The tenants of No. 229 Market street are S. T. Auge & Co., dealers in cloths and white goods. The stock, which is valued at $50,000, is almost entirely destroyed. Insured for $25,000, as follows:—

Royal	$10,000
Delaware Mutual	5,000
Continental, of New York	5,000
Lorillard, of New York	5,000

No. 218 Church alley was occupied by Posey & Gorton, general dry goods dealers. The stock is damaged by smoke, and was valued at $40,000—insured for $30,000, which is divided among the Royal, Ætna, North America, Fire Association, Pennsylvania, and Guardian Companies. This building is owned by the Moss estate, and is damaged to the extent of $3000, which is covered by insurance in the Fire Association and other companies.

Claflin & Partridge, manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes, occupied No. 233 Market street and No. 222 Church alley. Their loss, which is sustained by fire and water, is about $15,000. They estimate the value of their stock, machinery, materials, and fixtures at $125,000. Their insurance is $81,000, which is in the Reliance, Fame, Fire Association, and other city, New York, New England, and foreign companies. The building belongs to the Hacker estate, and the loss is slight. Insured in the Hand-in-Hand and other companies.

Nos. 227 Market street and 216 Church alley is occupied by the extensive dry goods firm of H. C. Trunick & Co. Their stock, valued at $100,000 is considerably damaged by water and smoke, and is insured for $70,000, as follows:—

Queen, of London and Liverpool	$10,000
Imperial, of London	10,000
Ætna, of Hartford, Conn	10,000
Continental, New York	10,000
Commerce, Hartford, Conn	5,000
Union Mutual, Phila.	5,000
Reliance, Philada.	10,000
Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	10,000

THE SMITH MYSTERY.

Continuation of the Coroner's Investigation into the Circumstances of the Girard Hall Tragedy.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, Coroner Daniels, sitting at his office, continued his inquest upon the body of Joseph H. Smith, who was found dead under suspicious circumstances, in a hall at Sixth street and Girard avenue, on the 24th ult.

The following additional evidence was elicited:—

Detective Officer Levy sworn—On the night in question was called to Sixth and Girard avenue; was told that a murder had been committed there; went into the room and saw the body lying on a chest just inside the door; the body was lying on its back, the face inclined to the south and the head hanging over the edge of the chest; the hands were tied, but not tightly; the distance between the hands was nine inches; the pistol was lying beside him; the hands were not covered up when I got there; the cover was over his feet and partly over his body; he was lying on the cover; the feet also were tied; didn't disturb anything; awaited the arrival of the Coroner; Deputy Coroner Fletcher arrived there very soon.

James Seddon sworn—Live at No. 1225 Frankford street; went to the hall at Sixth street and Girard avenue on Wednesday morning and inquired for the janitor; he was not present at the time, but came afterwards; we went up stairs to look at costumes; I selected one; he started to wrap it up; and I told him I would not want it until 5 o'clock in the afternoon; I then went down stairs, but went up again to get a mask for the suit, he showed me one, and I took it; paid him for the suit; two twenty-five cent notes; left my card with him and told him I would be back for the costume and mask in the afternoon at four o'clock; he said he would be there all the afternoon; went back about five o'clock; rang the bell; no person answered; the door was open and I entered; went up stairs; found everything in confusion; a trunk was open and the things in it in disorder; the carpet was torn; a tin box broken open; a board of the floor was removed; called and no person answered; went down stairs and inquired for the janitor; was told at the drug store that he had probably gone to supper and would be back about half-past 6 o'clock; didn't want to wait an hour and a half; it was then about 6 o'clock; went back to the hall and called twice "Hollo!" no person replied; took down my bundle and went out; went to the drug store again and requested the clerk to inform Smith that I had got my bundle; afterwards went out to Frankford in the half-past 5 o'clock dummy; didn't see the deceased lying there when I went into the room; had I noticed the blanket under which he was lying I would not have disturbed it; had he been lying exposed I could not have helped seeing him.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—

That the said Joseph W. Smith came to his death by violence, viz.:—Gun-shot wound of the head and strangulation at the hands of some person or persons to this jury unknown, at the Hall southwest corner Sixth street and Girard avenue, March 24, 1869.

SWINDLING.—Yesterday afternoon two men called at the residence of Dr. Walker, at Broad and Jefferson streets, and offered for sale tickets which it was alleged were for the benefit of the Relief Active Association. The performance was to be given on the 15th instant, at Carneross & Dixey's. Mrs. Walker purchased two and the fellows left. The Doctor just then stepped in, and on being told of the transaction followed them, and succeeded in catching one of them, who gave the name of John P. Medary. Alderman Hood held him for a further hearing. The tickets were taken to the manager of the above place of amusement this morning and he declared them bogus.

A YOUNG THIEF.—George Gartland, aged ten years, living in West Philadelphia, on Tuesday last visited his grandfather, John Davison, at Newark, N. J. Yesterday, during the absence of Mr. Davison and his wife, George went up stairs and broke open a trunk, which contained $52. This he took and got on the first train from New York, and came to this city. The robbery was discovered in the meantime, and the telegraph brought into requisition. On the arrival of the cars at West Philadelphia Policeman Ingram nabbed the little scamp and locked him up. Alderman Randall committed him to the House of Refuge.

THE INDIANS.

A Desperate Fight on Shields River—Horrible Mutilation.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 5.

A communication was received yesterday at military headquarters in this city from Captain E. W. Clift, of the 13th Infantry, dated at Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, March 14, 1869, giving an account of Indian barbarities and of a severe fight on Shields river. Captain Clift reports that on the morning of the 13th of March he proceeded to Shields river, commonly called "Twenty-five Yard creek," in pursuit of hostile Indians reported to be in that vicinity.

About 9 o'clock in the morning he found the bodies of two men named John McDaniels and Frank Leonard, about half a mile east of Shields river, and six miles north of the Yellowstone. They were stripped and mutilated in the most horrible manner. The bodies were pierced with spears and arrows, and the heads were literally cut to pieces with an axe. At about 1 o'clock A. M. Captain Clift discovered a party of Indians coming from the south side of Sheep Mountain, and others from between Sheep and Crazy Girl's Mountains. He then took a position on rising ground to be west of the river. The Indians lost no time in crossing, and the fight commenced at once.

The ground was broken into ravines, ledges, and small knolls on all sides, which afforded them cover. Consequently the Captain changed his position several times, and thus obliged the Indians to expose themselves in moving from point to point. The fight was kept up in this manner for four hours, when the Indians withdrew. In the engagement the Indians had four men and two horses killed. Our loss was only one horse, caused by throwing his rider and running through the lines.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1023 Chesnut Street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, UNSURpassed for beauty and durability. Sets $10. Call and examine specimens. All dental operations carefully attended to. Reference, Dr. BASSETT, No. 1245 South NINTH Street, below Locust. 4 3 1m

APPLE, CHERRY, AND PEAR DWARF and Standard, large-size Shade Trees. Evergreens for hedging lawns, etc. Address J. PERKINS, MOORESTOWN, N. J.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN
DRY GOODS.
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
Prior to the reorganization of their business on
The First of May Next,
WILL OFFER THE
Most Extraordinary Concentration
OF BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS
EVER
Exhibited in this City.
Their stock is unrivalled for extent and variety and general adaptation to the wants of their patrons, and will be found replete with the most approved staples and novelties in desirable fabrics of recent importation.
ONE PRICE,
NO DEVIATION, AND ALL GOODS
Guaranteed as Represented.

CARD.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between JAMES McMULLAN and E. W. LEHMAN is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by JAMES McMULLAN.

April 1, 1869.

JAMES McMULLAN, thankful for the patronage of his customers and kind friends, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same to his successor, GEORGE MILLIKEN.

NOW OPENING,
LINEN GOODS
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING
DRY GOODS.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
JAMES M'MULLAN,
1128 CHESNUT St.,
NEXT TO BAILEY'S,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, 12th inst.,
WITH
A FRESH STOCK
Best Shirting Linens,
TABLE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
Linen Sheetings, Pillow Casings,
Towellings, Diapers, Linen Lawns and Cambrics, Linen Hollands, Stair Coverings, Crumb Cloths, Furniture Coverings, etc. etc.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Linen Handkerchiefs
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, the usual line of
Housekeeping Dry Goods,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
MARSEILLES
QUILTS,
PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS,
WINE CLOTHS AND TABLE COVERS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
AND
White Goods Generally.
In order to retain the patronage of the old customers of the store, as well as to gain many new ones, we intend that all the goods we offer shall be first-class in quality, and marked to sell at the lowest possible prices.
Mr. McMullan's Salesladies will continue with us.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 828 ARCH STREET. [4 9 3trp

SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC, and
MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
AND DYSPEPSIA,
If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.
To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK of Philadelphia, owes his
UNRIVALLED SUCCESS
In the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.
To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food will make good blood.
SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS
Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions; relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.
Liver Complaint is one of the most Prominent Causes of Consumption.
SCHENCK'S
SEAWEED TONIC
Is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring the stomach.
THE GREAT REASON
Why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.
Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.
If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, broncheal irritation, pleural adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.
WHEN THERE IS NO LUNG DISEASE,
And only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious cases, as they are
PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
Dr. SCHENCK, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office,
PHILADELPHIA, EVERY SATURDAY,
Where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday; and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M
Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7 a half dozen Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.
A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, for sale by Druggists and Dealers. 2 twtsmrp

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

General Army Orders—The Route to the Pacific—Foreign Affairs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

Myers vs. Moffet.

The House, by a vote of ayes 105, nays 33, has seconded the previous question on the resolution giving Leonard Myers the seat in the House from the Third District of Pennsylvania, now occupied by John Moffet.

There is another hour for debate, after which a vote will be taken on the resolution admitting Mr. Myers to his seat.

The vote on seconding the demand for the previous question shows that Myers will be given the seat by a very large majority. Moffet is now addressing the House in his own defense, and making his farewell speech.

The Only Nomination

Sent in to the Senate to-day was W. H. Barnes, Collector of the First district of Pennsylvania.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Army Orders.

General orders just issued from army headquarters announces the following depots of the Quartermaster Department as general depots:—New York, Philadelphia, and Schuylkill Arsenal; Washington and Jeffersonville, Indiana. The officers in charge will report direct to the Quartermaster-General. All other depots are under orders of the commanding generals of the military departments in which they are situated.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the route of travel to the Pacific coast is fixed by the Pacific Railroad, and two hundred dollars advance mileage will be paid to officers under orders from the East to California, Oregon, etc., or *vice versa*, upon application to the Quartermaster-General.

CONGRESS TO-DAY.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Thurman said that the power of Congress in relation to changing the Constitution was merely the proposing of amendments. But the amendment of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) proposed that Congress, having already submitted the fifteenth constitutional amendment to the people, should now go on and coerce certain States into ratifying it. This would be an outrage, not only upon the people of those States, but upon the people of all the States, by forcing negro suffrage upon them. Indeed, he understood the Senator to say that one great object of his amendment was to override the will of the people of his State, Indiana.

Mr. Morton—Not to override the will of the people, but to override a revolutionary party in Indiana, which seeks to thwart the will of the people.

Mr. Thurman—If the Senator really believes that the people of Indiana are in favor of negro suffrage, why not consent to submit it to them directly, and not attempt to force it upon them by a Legislature elected on the Chicago platform, which expressly disavowed the intention to force negro suffrage on the States in the Union?

After some remarks by Mr. Thurman, the amendment was agreed to by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Brownlow, Buckingham, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Drake, Harris, Howard, McDonald, Morrill, Morton, Nye, Osborne, Pool, Peale, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Schurz, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Warner, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—30.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Boreman, Casserly, Conkling, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, McCreery, Norton, Patterson, Sawyer, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull, and Willey—20.

Mr. Trumbull proposed several amendments designed to remove ambiguities in the original bill, which were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the sixth section, authorizing the Commanding-General to suspend until the action of the Legislature all laws that he may deem unjust and oppressive, was stricken out.

Mr. Edmunds offered the following additional section, which was adopted:—Declaring that the proceedings of any of said States shall not be deemed final, or operate as a complete restoration, until their action shall be approved by Congress.

Mr. Davis understanding that the people of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas were willing to accept the bill as passed by the House, he had not intended to say anything against it, although opposed to it; but he could not let that most unconstitutional and outrageous addition to the bill pass without protesting against it.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

The English Annual Budget.

LONDON, April 9.—The political news is unimportant. While the *Evening Standard* (Conservative) sharply criticizes the annual budget introduced in the House of Commons last evening, the rest of the press is favorable generally to it and eulogizes the measure.

The French Bank.

PARIS, April 9.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 7,000,000 francs.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—William D. Vanwagner was before Magistrate Kerr charged with attempting to defraud. Mr. Charles H. Elliott, No. 46 South Third street, testified that the defendant called on him and made arrangements to rent desk room in his office, stating that he was the agent of the house of A. L. Vaughan & Co., Bankers and Brokers, of New York city, and gave the name of Farnham. Some clothing came in there, and the man asked for Mr. Farnham, and defendant said the clothing could be left, and he would send the money this morning, but the man would not leave the goods.

C. T. Read, doing business at No. 303 Chesnut street, testified that defendant came in there and bought a suit of clothing, which he directed to be sent to his office, stating that his father would pay for them; in the afternoon witness saw him over in another clothing store, and he informed the salesman of the above fact.

W. H. Ryan testified that he was employed at Warburton's hat store; that